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Ababa city hall after a time bomb went off, injuring a number of people.

Regime Accuses 'Feudal Nobility'

ists, Battle Erupt in Addis Ababa

IS ABABA, Dec. 3 (AP).—A bomb exploded in a tourist-frequented hotel in the city hall in the center of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, and persons on the outskirts of the city, officials reported no deaths but that seven were hurt. The explosion occurred at the Wabe Shebelle Hotel and the city hall. But witnesses said that four persons were and 17 injured at the hotel. At least eight were hurt at the city hall.

In addition, the regime sent out troops throughout the city to check the identity cards of people in the streets. More than a dozen foreign newsmen were detained for up to four hours by police after attempting to go to the bombing sites. Observers feared that Ethiopia was approaching long-predicted chaos, there were unconfirmed reports of attempted bomb attacks in Addis Ababa's busy marketplace and at the capital's airport where a bomb damaged a Soviet plane Saturday night. An unconfirmed report said that the Dutch-Ethiopian Womajir plantation, about 50 miles from Addis Ababa, was attacked, officials denied the reports. A statement by the ruling Provisional Military Council attributed the bomb explosions to followers of the deposed feudal ruler and on relatives of the former Ethiopian leaders. The council said that it would take drastic action against elements trying to sabotage and subvert the revolution.

Independent observers said that the bombs could be the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front, which recently threatened to launch an urban guerrilla campaign in the capital to back up its 10-year-old war for independence in Eritrea.

The Ethiopian front was believed to be motivated by fear that a stepped-up military campaign might be launched against it, following the dispatch of at least 2,000 more troops to the north and the killing by the military council of Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, a former council chairman, who favored a negotiated settlement.

At least six Eritreans were reported arrested in Addis Ababa during the weekend, along with about a dozen others suspected in the fuel depot bombing. Police said that a bomb left in a handbag at the reception desk in the Wabe Shebelle Hotel exploded shortly after noon today, causing extensive damage to a restaurant and public rooms. The hotel was closed temporarily.

They said that the city hall explosion at about the same time was caused by a time bomb. One wing of the city hall, a three-story building atop a hill overlooking Addis Ababa's main street, was heavily damaged. The wing was believed to have been crowded with office workers.

Ford, in Meeting Press, Plans To Stress SALT, Economy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—President Ford will disclose to the nation in a televised news conference tonight the terms of the recent U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement as well as his latest views on meeting the deepening recession.

His press secretary, Ronald Reagan, said Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Mr. Ford exchanged messages during the weekend spelling out the specific numbers of nuclear missiles that will be allowed each country under the agreement reached at Vladivostok nine days ago.

There were reports last week that the accord limits each party to less than 2,400 missiles, no more than 1,300 of them missiles with multiple nuclear warheads.

The President plans an unusual two-stage news conference, Mr. Reagan said. First, Mr. Ford will read a statement on the arms agreement and then answer questions on that and other foreign policy matters.

In trying to work out the offensive arms agreement, will be facing skepticism from the Soviet military leaders similar to that which Mr. Ford will encounter from the Pentagon.

Then about midway in the session, the President will read a statement on the economy and respond to reporters' queries on that and other domestic issues.

Mr. Reagan would not describe the President's planned economic program.

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Less progress was made by the negotiators when they discussed other main items on the summit agenda: energy, inflation and the future of EEC institutions.

The British argued that a bulky document covering all these topics should not go forward to the EEC heads of state and government in raw form. They said that a digest could be sent to Paris so that the task of those attending the summit meeting would be simplified.

That proposal met with some opposition from the French foreign affairs minister and the chairman of the meeting, Jean Sauvagnargues, but it was finally agreed.

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Turks Say Makarios's Return to Halt Talks

ANKARA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Talks between leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus will be halted as soon as Archbishop Makarios returns to the island, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said today.

"A man whose leadership is uncertain even among his own people will not help the situation by returning," a ministry spokesman said.

He added that current talks between Acting President Glafkos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denkash would cease as soon as the archbishop set foot on the island. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denkash are respective leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Turkish statement was made as caretaker Turkish Premier Sadi Irmak met military commanders to discuss the archbishop's imminent return to Cyprus.

After a later meeting of top-ranking army officers, Defense Minister Ibrahim Sançar said measures would be taken in case of "occurrences" in Cyprus. He added: "If there is fighting I think it will be among themselves (the Greek Cypriots)."

Observers said Turkey has been pleased with the progress made by the Clerides-Denkash talks in solving some humanitarian problems and hoped they would also help settle political issues.

Archbishop Makarios, who is now in Athens, has said he would return to Cyprus on Friday for the first time since he fled the island after the July 15 coup by the Greek-led National Guard.

Mr. Clerides returned to Nicosia today after talks in Athens with President Makarios and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis, which ended in agreement on a common policy for future negotiations on a peace settlement.

According to a communiqué issued after the weekend talks, Mr. Clerides is to receive formal written instructions that will form the basis of his negotiations with Mr. Denkash. It is expected that these will be worked out in detail between the archbishop and Mr. Clerides.

While the communiqué expressed agreement on a common line, it is understood that while all sides now accept the principle of federation as a basis for settlement, there is considerable divergence on how this principle would be implemented in practice.

The link-up in space of the Soyuz and Apollo capsules during the scheduled July 1975 flight will be the trickiest part of the mission. The U.S. spacecraft will do the actual rendezvous but, in a second test docking, a Soviet system also will be activated.

The most recent Soviet space flight, Soyuz-15, was launched Aug. 26. It was abruptly ended two days later when the spacecraft failed in several attempts to dock with a Salyut-3 orbital station that had been sent up in June.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of Soviet astronaut training, said at the time that the problems with Soyuz-15 had no bearing on the preparations for Apollo-Soyuz. He said the two missions, and particularly the docking systems involved, were unrelated.

The agreement for a joint space mission in July, 1975, was reached.

Mr. Katzir did not say whether the potential would be used for peaceful or belligerent purposes. "What about the possibilities and target dates for realizing that potential?" Mr. Katzir was asked, according to Maariv.

"You expect me here under these circumstances to specify dates," he replied.

"Doesn't this pose a worrying subject?" he was asked. "Why should this subject worry us?" Mr. Katzir said. "The world should worry."

Former President Richard Nixon promised to sell nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel during his Middle East tour last summer.



BEFORE BLAST-OFF—The two-man crew of flight engineer Nikolai Bukharin (bottom) and commander Anatoly Filipchenko pause to wave before boarding Soyuz.

Flight to Last Several Days

Russians Orbit 2 Men in Test For Joint Mission With U.S.

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union sent into orbit today its prime back-up crew for next summer's U.S.-Soviet space flight to what was described here as a rehearsal for the joint mission.

The two-man crew of Soyuz-16 blasted off from the Baikonur space center in Kazakhstan. The spacecraft's commander, Col. Anatoly Filipchenko, 46, told Tass, "Our space travel is to last several days. This will be enough for us to check carefully all the ship's systems, above all its docking gear."

Col. Filipchenko said the docking practice would use a "special imitating ring"—apparently a dummy of the Apollo docking system that has been attached in some way to the Soyuz capsule.

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Former President Richard Nixon promised to sell nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel during his Middle East tour last summer.

reached at the first summit meeting between President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1972. Soviet and American spacemen have been in training for the flight since 1973 and have exchanged several visits to each other's space facilities.

Col. Filipchenko and his flight engineer, Nikolai Bukharin, a 42-year-old civilian, are the first back-up team for the prime Soviet crew of Col. Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov. There are two other back-up crews.

Both men have been in space before. Col. Filipchenko was commander of Soyuz-7 and Mr. Bukharin flew aboard Soyuz-10.

According to Tass, the program for Soyuz-16 is very close, but not identical to that planned for Apollo-Soyuz. "All radio technical facilities such as aeriels, transmitters and receivers will be checked out," the news agency said. "In principle," it added, the spacecraft plans to be in touch with the U.S. space center in Houston.

The Soyuz-16 orbit will be the same as in next summer's flight, ruling out the possibility, U.S. sources here said, that an attempt will be made to rendezvous with the Salyut-3 station, which is in an altogether different pattern.

Konstantin Bushuyev, Soviet technical director for Apollo-Soyuz, said the orbiting spacecraft carried the exact docking gear to be used in July. Also to be tested, he said, is the complicated process of making the atmosphere in the two spacecraft compatible. The Russians apparently are testing modifications made in the Soyuz capsule to ease the transition from one atmosphere to another.

The announcement today was made by a spokesman for West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs. He said that details of the sale had been supplied to Mr. Friderichs by Jaeger Ponto, vice-chairman of the Dresdner Bank, in a telephone conversation this morning.

The bank had handled the transaction in which the Quandt industrial holding group sold what it described as a "large part" of its 14.6-per-cent holding in Daimler-Benz. The Economics Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Ponto had not specified the amount involved in the sale, but financial sources estimate the sum paid for the shares at between 600 million and one billion deutsche marks (approximately \$250 million to \$420 million).

The identification of Kuwait ended a four-day guessing game that had become an acute embarrassment to the West German government. Following Quandt's announcement late Thursday that it had sold the shares to an unnamed foreign buyer, government officials were forced to admit that they did not know which country was involved.

Initially, it was assumed that the buyer was Iran. However, following a denial by the Iran government, speculation turned to such other Middle Eastern oil-producing countries as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait.

Along with the guessing came a wave of political and press

Spain Discloses Limited Plan on Political Reform

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The Spanish government tonight announced limited freedom for Spaniards to form political associations for the first time since the end of the Civil War.

A draft bill, which will go into effect before the end of the year, probably by decree, made possible for the first time the formation of political parties, but he exercised within the present authoritarian political system and that there will be no room for groups that seek to replace the system.

In a somewhat defensive speech to the nation on radio and television, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro declared that the measure was a "prudent and important step toward opening a new historic stage in political development." He called the move "an important consolidation of the democratic process," but he warned:

"I especially ask for respect for the text now in the works. Let no one fly off the handle through pure frivolity. Let there not be premature and imprudent and corrosive criticism without any balanced analysis of all the possibilities that the draft contains. This statute is perfectible and its own pace will move it ahead."

The cautious and conservative hand of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his rightist backers, who together fought a successful war against the Second Republic, was seen throughout the text. It has been debated since February, when the Premier first announced his intention to introduce freedom of political association as the key measure of a reform program.

System Is Preserved The system of "organic democracy," borrowed in large measure from Fascist Italy, will be preserved and the freedom of association proclaimed in Article 1 will be subjected to the authorization and tolerance of the so-called National Movement, the regime's political arm, and of the government.

The determination of the chief of state was evident—not to tolerate a return of the free-wheeling political parties of the Second Republic and to assure the continuity of the institutions he began to organize 35 years ago.

Any political organization that seeks to operate outside the present representative system shall be considered illegal, the text declares. This system, corporate in character, is based on three institutions, the family, the municipality and the syndicate. They are considered the "natural" framework by which a Spaniard lives and works. The deputies elected to parliament represent one of the three.

The state would permit parties to participate in elections but only within the framework of the



Carlos Arias Navarro

three institutions. Thus family heads vote for "family deputies," and presumably the candidates in this sector could represent political groups.

The National Council of the movement is essentially based on the semi-Fascist Falange and is consequently dominated by rightists. The council's decisions will be determinant on who can form an association. The association must conform to the movement's principles, which bar any regime based on the political or class division of the Spanish people.

The council will have the right to suspend or dissolve an association. The government will have the same right. A limited possibility of appeal to the chief of state, who is the head of the movement, is provided for.

Associations will be required to have a minimum membership of 25,000 distributed over at least 15 provinces. This is an effort to prevent a proliferation of groups. But the main bar is political. Most of the Spanish center and left are expected to be forbidden legal political activity. These groups are virtually all agreed that the present system must be replaced by another if genuine

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Regime Embarrassed by Secrecy

Bonn Says Kuwait Is Buyer Of 14% Daimler-Benz Share

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Following a weekend of mystery and speculation, Kuwait was identified today as the Middle Eastern country that last week purchased approximately 14 per cent of the shares in Daimler-Benz, manufacturers of Mercedes cars, trucks and buses.

The announcement today was made by a spokesman for West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs. He said that details of the sale had been supplied to Mr. Friderichs by Jaeger Ponto, vice-chairman of the Dresdner Bank, in a telephone conversation this morning.

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The identification of Kuwait ended a four-day guessing game that had become an acute embarrassment to the West German government. Following Quandt's announcement late Thursday that it had sold the shares to an unnamed foreign buyer, government officials were forced to admit that they did not know which country was involved.

Initially, it was assumed that the buyer was Iran. However, following a denial by the Iran government, speculation turned to such other Middle Eastern oil-producing countries as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait.

Along with the guessing came a wave of political and press

criticism of the government for allowing a transaction of such magnitude to take place in total secrecy.

Daimler-Benz, the critics noted, is West Germany's second largest automobile manufacturer and produces a substantial number of military vehicles that are purchased by the West German armed forces.

Typical of the criticism was a statement issued by Otto Graf Lambsdorff, economics expert of the Free Democratic party. He

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France, Iraq Call For Energy Talks

BEIRUT, Dec. 3 (AP).—France and Iraq renewed today a French call for a conference to deal with the world energy crisis, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in Baghdad.

Mr. Chirac also indicated that France would be prepared to provide Iraq with nuclear know-how.

The Iraqi news agency quoted Mr. Chirac as saying at a press conference at the end of his three-day talks in Baghdad that Vice-President Saddam Hussein confirmed to him during their talks the necessity for such a meeting.

Mr. Chirac also announced that several economic accords resulted from his talks, including Iraq's adoption of the French color TV system.

In addition he said that French firms will build a three-billion-franc (about \$600 million) chemical complex, an aluminum plant and telecommunications centers in Iraq.

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News Analysis

U.S. Supply Capability Critical to Israel

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Military studies in the United States, Israel and Western Europe emphasize that the pace and scale of American munitions support during combat could be vital to Israel's ability to fight a successful war against Egypt and Syria.

Israel's arms industry is likely to be hit by surface-to-air missiles in any new war, these sources said. The amount of ammunition, spare parts and arms replacements that the U.S. Air Force could fly to Israel would thus become an important, even decisive element in the outcome.

The 1973 war consumed ammunition and arms at a rate that surprised Israeli and American logistical specialists. New weapons systems received or on order from the United States would have equally prodigious appetites.

Israeli sources estimate that the U.S. Air Force flew about 1,000 tons of supplies—700 tons to 800

tons of it ammunition—into Israel each day at the height of the 1973 air lift.

This tonnage fell well short of the 6,000 tons required daily for the Israeli Army and Air Force. The demand for American supplies is expected to increase rapidly in the event of a new war in the Middle East.

Israelis estimate their arms industry will be able to supply 80 per cent of the required munitions. Western observers consider this estimate too high because it does not account for new factors in the military situation.

The Syrians and Egyptians now deploy surface-to-air missiles. Unless the Israeli Air Force is 100-per-cent successful in attacking the missiles in pre-emptive strikes, Israeli arms plants cannot hope to escape as they did in 1973.

Israel's defense industry has not yet scaled up for the manufacture of ammunition for many of the sophisticated new weapons received from the United States in the last year,

such as the TOW anti-tank missile. New missiles and spare parts to replace those used in combat will have to be flown from the United States until the Israelis can make them in quantity.

More Sophisticated Arms
The United States has agreed to provide Israel with a series of even more sophisticated weapons, including the Lance surface-to-air missile, Mini-BRV (remotely piloted vehicles) to decoy hostile surface-to-air missiles, and the F-15 fighter.

If these weapons are delivered before a new war begins, the onus of supplying ammunition and spare parts will be on the United States.

Even if a new war were fought on the 1973 scale, which most experts consider unlikely, the firing of ammunition will lead to new Israeli demands for resupply. The American standard is that a division in combat uses 350 tons of ammunition a day. The actual Israeli rate of use last year was more than twice that.

The most rapid means of supply is by Air Force C-5A and C-141 heavy transports from the United States. This means is most efficient when the Portuguese airfields in the Azores are available to the Air Force. There is now some doubt about U.S. and Israeli military planners whether a left-of-center Portuguese government would make the bases available to the United States, which, although a member, like Portugal, of NATO, would be engaged in a non-NATO operation.

Importance of Refueling
The importance of the Azores base to Israel's supply is emphasized by the C-5A performance in 1973. Refueling in the Azores, one of the giant transports could carry 148,000 pounds of supplies to Israel. On a nonstop, unrefueled flight the freight weight was 67,000 pounds.

The resupply of the Arab armies and air forces by the Soviet Union is much simpler because the air distance is much shorter. Moreover, heavy equipment can be shipped to Alexandria in Egypt and Latakia and Banias in Syria from Sevastopol, Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

Western experts consider that the advantage in resupply lies with the Arab states and the Soviet Union because of the uncertainty over the Azores bases and shortages of American arms urgently sought by the Israelis. The United States has sent 450-M-60A main battle tanks to Israel since 1973. The Israelis want 600 more. They are not available unless they are taken from Army units in training.

Ford, in Meeting Press, Plans To Stress SALT, Economy

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statement or even say whether he would announce any major new decisions.

Mr. Ford has been under criticism, however, by members of Congress and others for traveling abroad at a time when they said he should assert leadership in coping with the ailing economy.

The President met this morning with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the National Security Council, which includes military and intelligence chiefs, presumably to hear Mr. Kissinger's report on his four-day visit to China. This trip followed the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Siberia. The council probably also reviewed the implications of the bilateral arms agreement.

Senate Role
The Senate will have to ratify the arms accord. Although Mr. Ford's report on the agreement to a group of congressional leaders last week was said by some to have been favorably received, there has been growing criticism among "hawks" and others in Congress. Thus, winning the necessary two-thirds Senate approval may be hard to do.

Some of the arms-agreement critics are longtime supporters of weapons curbs who believe that the new accord would not mean reduced spending on arms. Others are wary of any such pact with

the Russians. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., voicing the views of some conservative members, said after the White House briefing Tuesday that the Russians "don't live up to their agreements."

Many critics are concerned that permitting 1,300 long-range missiles to have multiple warheads would ultimately give Moscow an advantage. Although the Russians are behind the United States in such multiple-warhead technology, the greater size of Soviet rockets would permit more such warheads to be put on each than the present U.S. missiles can carry.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that the agreement, far from slowing the arms race, would force the United States to replace the present land-based Minuteman missiles with larger ones to offset the Soviet advance in larger rockets.

Many details remain to be worked out in U.S.-Soviet negotiations, but the administration hopes that a final agreement can be signed during Mr. Brezhnev's scheduled visit to Washington in June.

On the economy, there have been reports that Mr. Ford has shifted from his view that inflation is the chief danger to the nation to the position that a recession is equally threatening. Some members of the administration reportedly are talking about a need to stimulate the economy.



FRENCH MAIL MOVING—Postal employees in Paris back on the job early yesterday, starting a general back-to-work movement after a six-week strike. Postal officials say priority is being given newly posted first class mail, but they have warned that it will take to the end of January to get back to normal because of the huge backlog and the heavy upcoming Christmas mailing rush.

Schmidt Gears His U.S. Trip To Talk of Economic Issues

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 2 (NYT).—In the view of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, "there are, if I see correctly, no bilateral problems between Germany and the United States that would justify a cabinet minister going to Washington, let alone the chancellor, but for me the reason for going is to talk about economic problems with President Ford."

The West German leader made that remark in a recent interview about his Washington and New York trip, scheduled for Wednesday through Saturday.

His comment was characteristic, it left no doubt about who is in charge of the West German government. Mr. Schmidt is respected by opponents and supporters alike, but not well loved,

and many in his Social Democratic party say they are afraid that his insistence on running the whole government by himself could contribute to his undoing in the general elections of 1976.

The country he runs has the lowest rate of inflation—about 1 per cent—of any industrialized nation, currency reserves of \$95 billion and a record trade surplus of \$14.8 billion in the first nine months of 1974.

But he is worried about mounting unemployment—now at 3 per cent—and a possible worldwide depression. He believes that President Ford's economic policies are indecisive but that they have at least been helpful in not brutally deflating the U.S. economy, a step that would shake West Germany's export business.

Mr. Schmidt is now about to put his country back on an expansionary economic course, with a federal budget deficit of nearly \$10 billion, a general tax cut that goes into effect Jan. 1 and an investment program of several billion dollars that probably will be announced near the end of this month.

Despite his strong image, Mr. Schmidt's domestic situation is a difficult one.

In May, West Germany's largest and most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia, will elect a new legislature, and Mr. Schmidt is afraid that his Social Democratic party and its coalition partner, the Free Democrats, could lose. The repercussions, he believes, could carry into the 1976 general elections.

Of his disarrayed opposition, the Christian Democrats, Mr. Schmidt says:

"They're afraid of naming a candidate now, because he'd be himself up before 1976 in debating with me."

But at an "election party" of Social Democratic staffers and supporters in Bonn on Oct. 27, a day of losses for the party in state elections in Hesse and Bavaria, the mood was one of resentment and suppressed anger. "We'll stick with Schmidt until 1976 because we have to," a young aide said. "After that, he's going to get a kick in the middle."

Jesuit Assembly Holds Opening Session in Rome

ROME, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Representatives of the world's Jesuits met in Rome today at the start of the society's 324th general congregation, which is expected to last from two to three months.

The 237 priests attending the congregation will be studying more than 1,000 "proposals," or suggestions, proposed by members of the order, which is the Catholic Church's largest, during a four-year preparatory period.

The congregation is the seventh since the order was founded in 1540 not called simply to elect a new superior general. The superior general holds his post for life and is often referred to as "the black pope."

Currently the post is held by the Rev. Pedro Arrupe of Spain, who called the present meeting to discuss "very difficult matters pertaining to the good of the whole society."

At today's opening ceremony, Father Arrupe made a brief speech of welcome and then language groups were formed for an informal preliminary exchange of views.

All the discussions during the next two or three months will be held behind closed doors.

Oil, Meat Curbs Indicated

Moro Unveils Austerity Plan To Combat Inflation in Italy

ROME, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro told Italians today that they must cut their petroleum and meat consumption, moderate pay demands and do away with privileges and waste if the country is to overcome inflation and unemployment.

The Christian Democratic leader announced an austerity program in speeches asking the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for confidence votes in his nine-day-old government. Politicians said a government victory in both votes, expected later this week, was a foregone conclusion.

"The prime goal of our economic policy remains that of curbing the rise of prices," Mr. Moro said. He said prices, which went up 24.3 per cent in a year, could be expected to keep rising in the next few months at a rate second in Europe only to that of Britain.

In an effort to keep domestic prices and Italy's trade deficit from getting out of hand, Mr. Moro said his government would:

- Aim at keeping next year's crude oil imports 10 per cent lower than in 1973. This will be achieved by rationing heating oil, reducing waste, rationalizing the use of oil in industry, improving public transportation and sternly enforcing existing speed limits for private cars.

- Discourage consumption of other costly imported goods by means of taxes, propaganda and by "limiting the sales of some products on given days." Politicians said this was a reference to suggestions for one beefless day a week to ease the heavy meat trade deficit.

- Crack down on illegal capital exports, which have imposed a severe drain on the Italian economy. Particular sternness will be used against bank officials involved in illegal money transfers and customs officials who make sure that travelers leaving the country do not take with them more than the 20,000 lire (\$30) in

bank notes they are allowed.

- Discuss the nation's economic picture with unions, doing everything possible to avert unemployment and port the hardest hit social groups.

But "the government cannot deride any circumstances that may arise between different categories of workers and a disastrous political and economic crisis, led by the already paid groups."

Kuwait Buy In Benz Deal

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said that he had no objection to the sale but that "What is intolerable is the rent state of affairs that puts the government's management of general public should have today—days after the very buyer's identity."

Disclosure Law
In the face of this criticism, Mr. Friderichs and other eminent officials have been working overtime to persuade public opinion that Kuwait did not allow a "take-over" of German industry by Middle Eastern oil interests.

In regard to the Daimler-Benz sale, the Economics Minister said that Mr. Friderichs considered it a matter in which the government could not interfere. But spokesman added, the government will speed up work on planning disclosure to the public of investments in West Germany by foreign interests.

At present, there is no regulation requiring the buyer in a transaction like Daimler-Benz deal to obtain prior permission or even to report the sale.

If a buyer acquires control interest in a company, he must report this fact to the authorities. However, that was not the case in the Daimler-Benz sale. Kuwait did not exceed 14 per cent of the outstanding shares. These shares have a face value of approximately 1.2 billion marks (\$600 million). However, the purchase value on the market is five to seven times face value.

Spain Unveils Reform Plan

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democracy is to be established and their principles and ideals clash head-on with the provisions of the statute.

Council Must Approve

"The text was termed a draft because it must be submitted for final consideration to the National Council, which will meet in a few weeks. Since it already reflects the thinking of most of the council, it is expected to go into effect without substantial change."

Well before the text became known, government spokesmen apparently anticipated adverse reactions, were appealing for a understanding of the Francoist good intentions. "It is an open door," one said. "At the only a nose can get through it in time the rest of the body will pass. The important thing is to make a start."

The same kind of appeal was made by the President in what was his first direct address to Spaniards since he took office in January. He asked those who did not think the measure was enough to remember "Franco's legacy of peace" and asserted that the measure could break with or sweep away the past.

To those who thought the measure went too far, he asserted that "we cannot ignore the existence of an enormously constructive desire for participation of the part of several generations of Spaniards."

Spaniards Strike In Basque Region

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Thousands of workers went on strike in the Basque region of northern Spain today to demand amnesty for Spanish political prisoners.

The strike, by about 10,000 workers, was in response to a call for a general work stoppage by a banned Basque separatist organization, ETA, informed sources said.

Labor officials called the strike a failure.

Four bombs were hurled in towns in this region last night and three exploded, but no one was injured. At least four persons were arrested after a demonstration here by about 1,000 persons last night.

Bangladesh Boat Victims

DAKKA, Dec. 2 (AP).—Eighty-two bodies have been recovered since a motor launch capsized a week ago on Kaptai Lake in Chittagong District, Bangladesh, officials said today. The launch, believed to have been overcrowded, was brought to the surface yesterday.

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Prosecution Opposes Bid

Recess in Watergate Trial
Asked So Nixon Can Testify

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The prosecution's lawyer asked that the Watergate cover-up trial be recessed during the Christmas holidays in hopes that delay would make it possible to obtain testimony from former aide Richard Nixon.

Richard Nixon's lawyer, William French Smith, suggested to U.S. District Judge John Sirica that the jury be sent home Dec. 23 or 24 and return next month in time for Mr. Nixon to give a deposition at his estate in San Clemente, Calif.

Three court-appointed doctors Friday said complications in the phlebotomy to Mr. Nixon's leg would prevent him from

Goldwater
tells Ford to
stay at Home

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called upon President Ford to leave Air Force One in the near future for the next eight months to concentrate on the problems at home.

In a harsh challenge to Mr. Ford, which he said would determine his support for the President in 1976, the senator also criticized the new U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms as "unacceptable" and said he is "leaning" against signing the Helsinki Accords.

Referring to Mr. Ford's recent trip to the Far East and the president's plans to visit China in 1975, Sen. Goldwater said that "Ford appears not to be putting enough time" on domestic problems.

"Nothing would make me happier than to see him put Air Force One in the hangar for at least eight months and stay home to begin recognizing the real problems we have here," he said.

No Answers Ahead
"I think he's aware of them, if you have to give some evidence if you're the leader that you're going someplace and you're not going to get those answers in China or Russia."

He said that he intends to support Mr. Ford for the presidency in 1976 only "if he does a good job (and) if he demonstrates his leadership qualities."

Speaking on the NBC Today television show, Sen. Goldwater said that the arms agreement with the Soviet Union is a "disappointment" and that the president has "capped the arms race."

Sen. Goldwater replied: "I don't believe that for one second I really don't think he does."

Shah Said to Improve Offer
To Reopen C-5A Production

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—A high-level Iranian-American talks are held in Washington last week on a recently improved offer to the Shah of Iran to pay for opening Lockheed Aircraft's C-5A production line and to buy 10 of the \$55-million military cargo planes, industry sources say.

Proposals by Iran to finance resumption of C-5A production as a prelude to purchasing one of the planes as well have been under discussion for more than six months. But it was only last fall, informants said, that the Shah dropped an original requirement that the United States supply itself to buy additional C-5As and thereby assure at least partial repayment to Iran of the cost of getting the production going again.

Understandably, the latest no-strings-attached proposal from Iran is much more attractive to defense officials here than the earlier proposals.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed this weekend that Lockheed representatives had turned down a tentative Arab proposal last spring to purchase at least one of the common stock of the financially troubled aerospace giant for \$100 million.

A spokesman for Lockheed quoted its chairman, Daniel Baughman, as saying that the company had before it at the time a number of investment proposals. Consequently, he added, the Arab plan was neither taken to Lockheed's board nor discussed with U.S. officials.

Among the potential investors already in the picture were the General Dynamics Corp. and Textron Inc., a conglomerate with headquarters in Providence, R.I.

The search for new equity has produced an agreement in principle where the financial rescue would be accomplished primarily by a \$100-million infusion of Textron funds. The deal, which still needs the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the stockholders as well as the resolution of some relatively minor conditions, was engineered by the New York investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co.

The proposal to invest Arab oil profits in Lockheed was put together by a Lebanese investment banker, Roger Tamraz, head of the First Arabian Corp. in Beirut and formerly associated with Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc. in New York.

The Iranian proposal to pay for the resumption of the C-5A, the world's largest aircraft, would involve an outlay by the Shah of about \$175 million.

The main cause of delay in the plan appeared to be a study by the Ford administration of the broad strategic implications of furnishing C-5As to the Middle East.

The resumption of production would logically increase the interest of the Pentagon in buying additional C-5As. But a Pentagon request for additional C-5As would risk provoking a new uproar in Congress. Enge overruns in the cost of the mammoth plane caused a congressional furor at the turn of the decade and had a lot to do with the decision to cut purchase plans from 121 planes to just over 80. The C-5A production line in Marietta, Ga., was put in mothballs about two years ago.

Plane Leaves
Pilot Behind

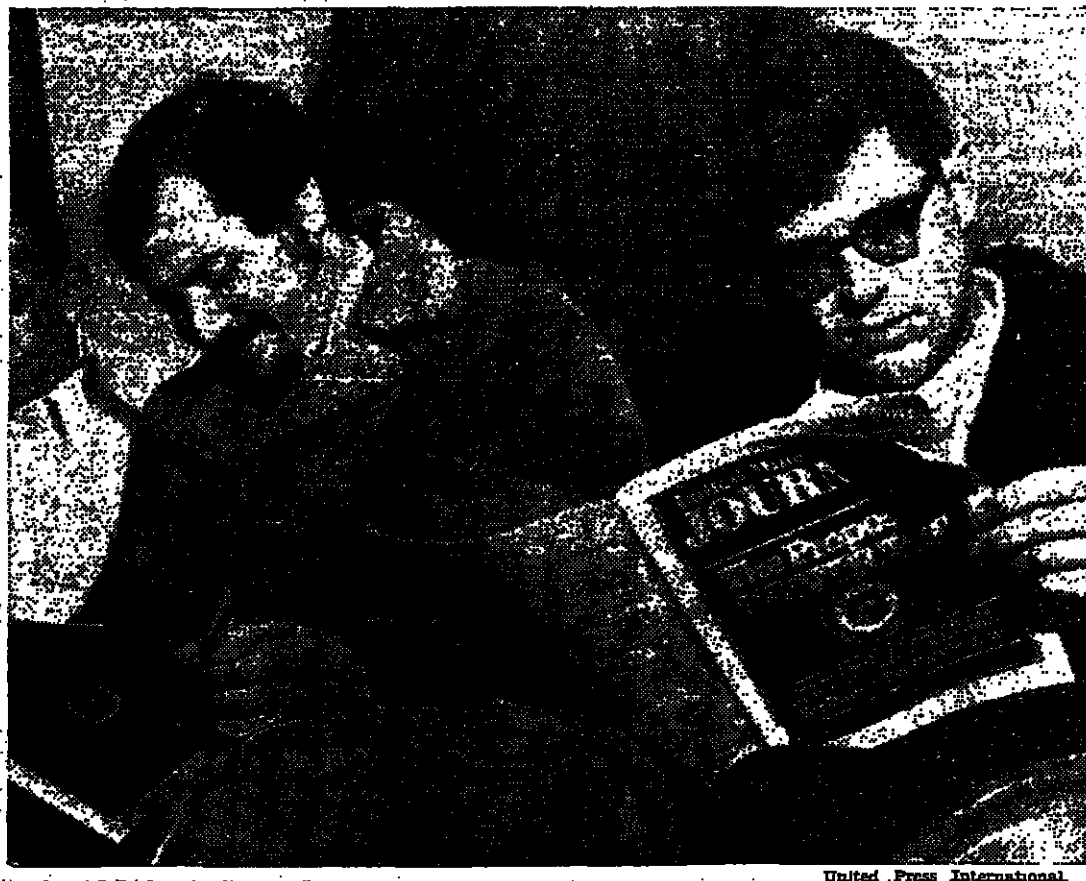
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2 (AP)—Pilot Walter Murphee ditched his airplane take off at a private airport near here without himself or anyone else in the controls.

Mr. Murphee, 47, had tied down his two-seater airplane on Friday while he ran an engine check, and was standing outside the airplane, the Ohio Highway Patrol said, when somehow, the throttle opened.

The plane broke loose and headed down the runway. Mr. Murphee in pursuit.

Officers said the plane lifted off for about 75 feet, then landed. Mr. Murphee grabbed a wing strut, forcing the plane to taxi in circles. He was knocked down several times before the plane rammed a utility pole. Mr. Murphee was treated at a hospital for cuts.

The airplane, a 1948 Aeromac Chief, suffered major damage.



U.S. COAL STRIKE—Three striking miners at United Mine Workers office in Ebsenburg, Pa., reviewing the contract proposition now being voted on by rank-and-file members.

Found in Bureau of Mines' Files

Houdini Letter Tells Miners
How to Survive on Little Air

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—

Miners' safety officials have unearthed a half-century-old letter from escape artist Harry Houdini that they say still may provide useful help for trapped coal miners.

Judge Sirica, who has said repeatedly that he hoped for a verdict before the holidays, said today that he is "considering asking the jurors their opinion of holding court on Saturdays."

Prosecution's Opposition
Assistant Special Prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste indicated that the prosecutor's office would oppose any suspension of the trial during the holidays. He disputed Mr. Frates' estimate that Mr. Nixon's testimony would take only a few days.

John Wilson, the lawyer of former Nixon aide H. R. Haldeman, said that if the prosecutors oppose Mr. Frates' plan for getting Mr. Nixon's testimony, then the "issue" is academic. Without the agreement of the prosecutors, Mr. Wilson said, the trial must end without hearing from the former president.

Judge Sirica called for formal responses by Wednesday morning to Mr. Frates' motion for leave to delay the trial to take the deposition from Mr. Nixon.

Today, Mr. Haldeman underwent cross-examination on his testimony that he never attempted to short-circuit the initial FBI investigation into the Watergate burglary.

During a full day of testimony Friday, Mr. Haldeman directly contradicted a number of previous witnesses, most frequently former White House counsel John Dean Sr.

Meanwhile, Dean filed a motion with Judge Sirica asking for a reduction in the one-to-four-year sentence he began serving on Sept. 3.

Dean pleaded guilty to a single charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors.

4 Months Before Death
The three-page, single-spaced letter bearing Houdini's signature was written Aug. 5, 1926, less than four months before his death.

Houdini described in great detail his efforts to survive 91 minutes in the coffin on what scientists of the day said was only a five-minute supply of air.

Houdini stressed that he managed the feat by remaining still and carefully controlling his breathing, rather than through tricks or so-called supernatural powers.

Houdini complained of tremendous heat in the coffin, of a "metallic taste in my stomach and mouth," expressed irritation at assistants who shook the coffin, and noted, "After one hour and 28 minutes, I commenced to see yellow lights and carefully watched myself not to go to sleep."

He mentioned fears that the coffin would leak and he would be drowned before being able to escape and that he was about to chuck the whole thing after an hour and 15 minutes, "but, watching my lungs rise and fall, thought I could stand the strain for another 15 minutes."

Also discovered was an accompanying letter from Dr. McConnell, who had been invited by Houdini to make medical observations at the pool side.

Dr. McConnell, in his letter to a colleague at the Bureau of Mines, said, "The experiment was able to live under the given conditions." Although complaining that Houdini had sought to turn the experiment into a publicity stunt, Dr. McConnell noted, "I still believe the results are of some value to us."

Ann Clark, a researcher for the Bureau of Mines, said today that

Houdini's letter to a Bureau of Mines consultant was typed hours after he survived for 91 minutes in a sealed iron coffin submerged in a swimming pool. The letter was found in a recent housecleaning at the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

Officials said the letter apparently never has been publicized and its existence in their files was a surprise.

Houdini's basic conclusion was that fear rather than lack of air caused the death of many miners and others trapped in air-tight compartments.

Early UMW Vote
Favors Contract

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—First returns in the vote by members of the United Mine Workers union on a new contract, favored approval.

Three union locals in Pennsylvania accepted the pact yesterday by 423 to 313. Voting by some locals was to continue today and tomorrow, and complete results were not expected until tomorrow night or Wednesday.

State Dept. Admits Increase
In Arms Shipments to Turks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The State Department today acknowledged that U.S. arms shipments to Turkey have increased in recent months but said that there have been "no new commitments" to that country.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., charged last weekend that the United States was "escalating military shipments to Turkey" despite "the clear violation of American law and the lack of any viable progress in negotiations over Cyprus."

The State Department, in effect, acknowledged Sen. Kennedy's charges, but said that it is operating within the law, which was passed in October over President Ford's veto. That legislation would cut off all U.S. military aid to Turkey after Dec. 10, on the grounds that Turkey violated the law by using in the invasion of Cyprus weapons shipped to it by the United States.

The legislation, however, also carried an escape clause, which the administration is using.

Escalating Shipments
Sen. Kennedy said that the United States has been "escalating military shipments to Turkey" in the July-September quarter, despite the prohibition.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said today that

Pioneer to Pass
Jupiter Today on Way to Saturn

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Pioneer-11 spacecraft, pulled ever faster by Jupiter's gravity, headed today toward an encounter with the giant planet that was expected to reveal secrets about the origins of our planetary system.

Pioneer's speed accelerated to a top of 127,500 miles an hour as it raced toward a fly-by at 0024 GMT tomorrow before using Jupiter's gravity to fling itself farther into space toward an eventual rendezvous with Saturn.

The spacecraft has traveled half a billion miles from earth, a million of them in the 24 hours before reaching its closest point to Jupiter, 26,000 miles above the cloud tops.

Pioneer closed in on Jupiter's South Pole, then was to twist itself upward across the surface of the rotating planet and away from it above the North Pole.

For 43 of the most critical minutes, Pioneer will fly in the shadow of Jupiter and out of radio communication with earth.

Pioneer-11 was launched April 5, 1973, midway in its journey the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided, on the basis of Pioneer-10 results, to alter its trajectory so that Jupiter's orbital motion will hurl it across the solar system to reach Saturn in 1979.

The plane was bound for Buffalo, N.Y., from Albany, N.Y., port in New York City. The pilot radioed the Westchester County airport in White Plains that he was "going into a spin," and the plane disappeared from radar screens at several airports in the metropolitan New York area. It crashed 20 miles northwest of New York City.

Meanwhile, in Upperville, Va., search parties today found the flight recorder of a Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 which crashed near there yesterday, killing all 59 persons aboard.

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Liberal, Moderate Named

House Democrats, GOP Elect Officials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—House Democrats elected liberal Rep. Phillip Burton of California and House Republicans elected moderate Rep. John Anderson of Illinois today to head their respective party caucuses when the new Congress convenes in January.

Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona was unanimously re-elected minority leader.

Rep. Robert Michel of Illinois was elected Republican Whip, the No. 2 post in that party's leadership. He received 75 votes to 38 for Rep. Jerry Pettis of California and 23 for Rep. John Erlenborn of Illinois.

The whip's post was left open by the retirement of Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois.

Democrats re-elected Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma as Speaker of the House, without opposition. The Speaker's election must be confirmed by the full House, but this is a formality.

A Moderate Liberal
Rep. Burton won by 163 to 111 over R. F. Eisk of California, a middle-of-the-road Democrat who emphasized party unity in his campaign for chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. Rep. Burton is a leader of the moderate-liberal Democratic Study Group.

Rep. Anderson defeated Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, a conservative who steadfastly supported former President Richard Nixon during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings which preceded Mr. Nixon's resignation. The vote for Rep. Anderson as chairman of the House Republican Conference was 85 to 52.

Rep. Anderson, who was often at odds with the Nixon White House, was elected to the same post at the beginning of the present Congress by only eight votes.

The Democratic Caucus and Republican Conference met separately in their unprecedented program to organize in advance the new Congress that officially comes into office in January.

Influence on Legislation
The decisions made today may strongly influence legislation next year.

Democrats, their ranks increased by at least 43 to a total of 291, and Republicans, numbering 143, met separately. One house seat will be filled later in a special election.

A major issue before the Democrats, whose top-heavy majority gives them control of House rules, is the composition of the Ways and Means Committee.

Liberals are pushing for a change in numbers and party ratio that will reverse the committee's present conservative leaning. The panel is responsible for tax revision and national health insurance.

Light Quakes in Italy
FRATO, Italy, Dec. 2 (UPI)—A series of light earthquakes shook parts of central Italy early today, the seismological observatory here reported. No injuries or serious damage were reported.

The party meetings are expected to continue for several days, although the House itself will resume sessions tomorrow.

In the Senate, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to appear before the Finance Committee tomorrow to explain a compromise the administration hopes to reach in return for liberalized emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities. If the committee approves the compromise, Senate debate on the bill could begin Thursday.

Both chambers are expected to vote tomorrow on President Ford's veto of a bill increasing

veterans' education benefits by 22.7 per cent. The veto is expected to be overridden, making it the fifth such defeat for President Ford since he assumed the presidency.

The House Judiciary Committee expects to complete its hearings on the vice-presidential nomination of Nelson Rockefeller by the end of the week and to vote on Dec. 10.

The House vote is expected during the week of Dec. 16. The Senate is likely to vote a week earlier. The Senate Rules Committee, which unanimously recommended confirmation of Mr. Rockefeller, will report this week.

GOP Governors Issue a Call
To Ford to Show Leadership

By Lou Cannon

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Republican governors, their ranks reduced to their lowest number since the Depression, opened a three-day session here yesterday with a blunt call to President Ford to provide national leadership.

The challenge was made by Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee, outgoing chairman of the Republican Governors' Association. He said that Mr. Ford should quickly remove Nixon holdover appointees from the cabinet and also should come up with a plan to compel energy conservation, possibly a gas tax with refunds for low-income motorists.

The President has steadfastly opposed such a tax.

Gov. Dunn said the President had hurt the Republican party in the recent election campaign by pardoning former President Nixon and by proposing a 5-per-cent income tax surcharge. But the same decisions, Gov. Dunn said, demonstrated that the President was capable of doing what he thinks right regardless of political considerations.

"The Hard Decisions"
"I want to see him make the hard decisions that are necessary regardless of his popularity," Gov. Dunn said.

The Republican governors, meeting at the first national GOP gathering since last month's Democratic landslide, faced some hard decisions of their own. The Republican losses have rekindled the traditional intraparty quarrel between conservatives, who want to offer a philosophical alternative to the Democrats, and moderates, who seek to attract working people, minorities and youth, who now vote for the Democrats.

"The party needs to quit offering 19th-century leadership while we're barreling down on the 21st," retiring Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, said.

Gov. McCall has been one of the most outspoken moderates in a party that often has heeded more conservative counsel.

But it may be different as a result of the November elections. Two of the GOP's most prominent moderate governors, William Milliken of Michigan and Robert

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In Greek Referendum Sunday

Constantine Seen Failing to Regain Throne

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (WP).—In the last days of his campaign to regain the Greek throne, exiled King Constantine is trying to convince Greeks that he would be a "democratic monarch" if he were allowed to resume his reign.

But even his most ardent supporters concede that King Constantine is waging an uphill battle and that his chances of winning a majority in Sunday's referendum are as unpromising as ever.

This is an unusual royal campaign since it is being conducted outside normal politics. Premier Constantine Caramanlis, whose Conservative New Democracy party won an overwhelming victory in the parliamentary elections two weeks ago, has refused to take a stand on whether the king should return to the throne.

The three major opposition parties, all of which opposed restoration of the monarchy during the campaign, have since agreed with Mr. Caramanlis that the issue should be settled by the people alone.

TV Speeches Canceled

George Mavros, an opposition leader, canceled a television address in which he had planned to urge a vote against the king. So did Andreas Papandreu, leader

of the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement, and officials of the Communist party.

As a result, the king, who is living in London, is monopolizing TV through his "nonpolitical" campaigns, including retired generals and persons close to the court. A group of "nonpolitical" civic leaders and educators is running a campaign against the monarchy.

The 34-year-old king has been given a fair chance to state his case to the people and he has been talking about his devotion to "democratic principles" and his continuous struggle for the "political liberation" of Greece.

The king's professed willingness to accept limitations on his authority was also calculated to improve his chances. But the monarchy, according to diplomatic observers, is too compromised an institution and King Constantine's youthful errors are still remembered.



Despina Papadopoulos

Wife of Papadopoulos Is Accused of Fraud

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Despina Papadopoulos, wife of the former junta strong man, George Papadopoulos, was ordered held yesterday pending trial on charges of fraud against the state.

The 43-year-old former state intelligence service employee was accused of drawing her salary after she became Greece's first lady until November, 1973, when her husband was deposed.

The king was initially willing to cooperate with a group of colonels who seized power in a military coup in 1967. He attempted to stage a counter-coup in December of that year but was unsuccessful and had to flee the country.

Critics also are attacking the king for accepting an allowance from the military regime. They charge that he began to oppose the dictatorship only after a republic was proclaimed in July, 1973.

The abolition of the monarchy was approved by 74 per cent of the voters in a referendum organized by the military regime. That voting was widely regarded as fraudulent. The new referendum was called by Mr. Caramanlis, who was asked to form a civilian government after the collapse of the military dictatorship five months ago.

Mother's Role

The most severe charge against the king is that his meddling in politics before the 1967 coup and the role played by his mother, Queen Frederika, helped create the atmosphere in which a group of junior officers could stage a coup.

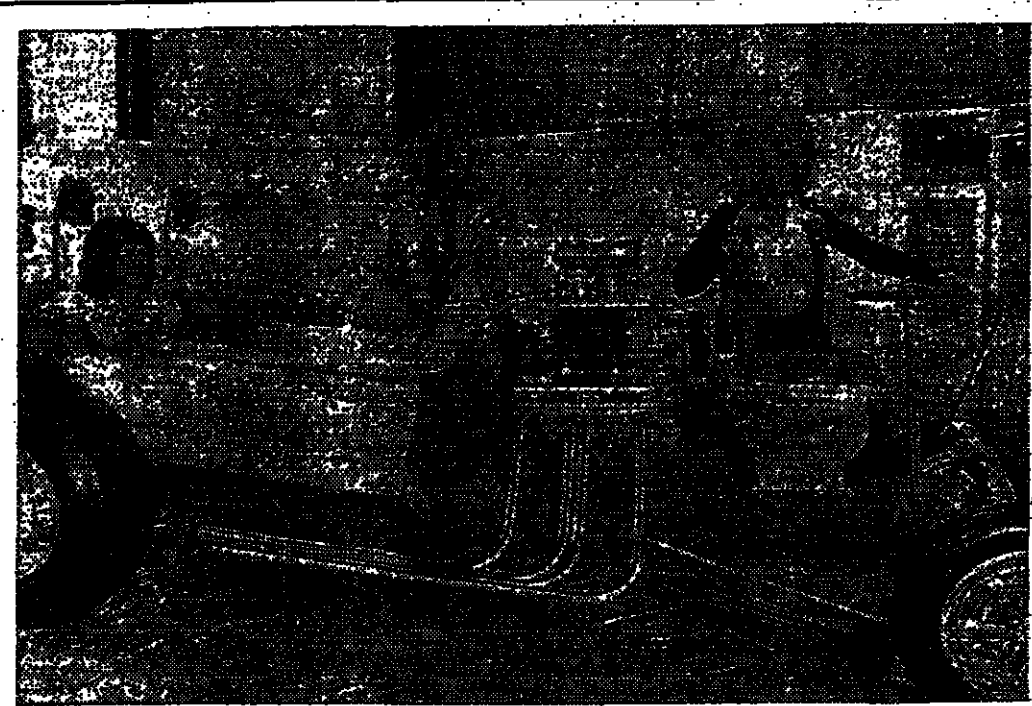
In a TV speech, the king acknowledged last week that "mistakes were made which weakened our democratic way of life," but he pledged that if permitted to return he would be subject to "the will of the sovereign people."

The king's campaign is believed to have made some impact on the voters. Political experts in Athens, who only two weeks ago were saying that King Constantine could not get more than 15 per cent of the vote, have now raised their estimates. But no one is suggesting that the king could get more than 50 per cent of the total vote.

And the prevailing apathy among the voters seems to suggest that the Sunday referendum is dealing with a topic of marginal importance.

Paris Drive on Dogs

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Police here are cracking down on dog owners who allow their pets to foul the sidewalk. On-the-spot fines, ranging from 20 to 40 francs, were imposed on 1,300 Parisians for such offenses during the first nine months of this year, police said.



NEW CAR WASH—It's either a car with home comforts or a mobile bathroom with wheel-to-wheel carpeting, but in any event it is the current crowd pleaser at the Essen Auto Show. Assembled by a German-Canadian mechanic, it features twin bathtubs and toilet that doubles as driver's seat. Driver may need to be a plumber.

But Regime Still Insists on March Ballot

Doubt Grows on Free Elections in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The military-dominated government continues to insist that it will carry out a pledge it made when the dictatorship was overthrown—that Portugal's first free elections in more than 50 years will be held in March.

But the Portuguese, watching the government as it tries to cope with three major problems—democratization, decolonization and economic development—are not at all certain that the March deadline can be met.

In the Armed Forces Movement, which carried out the coup d'état against Premier Marcello Caetano, there is some division over the election issue. A minority is reported to favor postponement on the grounds that the country is not ready for it. And the Communist party, a powerful force, is said to want a delay for fear that its organizational strength will not be matched by a strong showing at the polls.

The result is uneasiness about the course of Portuguese democracy. The uneasiness is fed by rumors of rightist plots that, real or not, cause some Portuguese to

wonder whether an excuse is being sought to put aside the elaborate plans for a free electoral process.

No Commitment

This feeling has encouraged the United States to hold off on any commitment of economic aid. Because of the absence of any U.S. offers of aid and because of frequent reports of Central Intelligence Agency activity, there has been worried talk that Portugal might get the same treatment as Cuba or Chile.

A recent article in the newspaper Diário de Lisboa discussed the CIA involvement in Chile. It said: "For us Portuguese the question that this disgusting information raises is whether our country is also on the list of those countries to be 'destabilized.'"

The conflict between conservative and leftist that led in September to the resignation of President Antonio de Spínola and a clear leftist victory has led some Portuguese to wonder whether the country might become unstable without outside influence.

The Communists, clearly the most strongly organized group in the country, are causing worry. They are accused by both the centrists and the Socialists of trying to confuse the voters by, in effect, presenting two parties, one officially Communist, the other disguised behind the so-called Portuguese Democratic Movement.

After the Revolution

The movement is an outgrowth of the Democratic Electoral Committee which, under the deposed regime, grouped all opposition forces and was allowed to operate at election time. After the revolution, the committee changed its name and continued to include Communists, Socialists and Centrists.

It is the Communists who dominate the grouping, and when the movement recently decided to participate in the elections, the Socialists and popular democrats withdrew and denounced the decision as a Communist maneuver.

Meinhof Is Taken To Special Prison At Stuttgart

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP).—Ulrike Meinhof was transferred by air to Stuttgart today on completion of her trial in West Berlin, the Justice Ministry disclosed.

The transfer to a maximum-security prison in Stuttgart took place early today without incident, a spokesman said. Miss Meinhof is in the same prison where Andreas Baader, the accused co-leader of the Red Army Faction terrorist gang, is being held.

They and other suspected gang members face trial in Stuttgart in the summer on charges of crimes committed during 1970 and 1972.

The Stuttgart venue stems in part from a bomb blast at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg that killed three soldiers. Heidelberg is in the West German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital.

Miss Meinhof, 40, was sentenced to eight years in prison Friday. She was convicted of charges stemming from the escape from custody of Baader in May, 1970.

Iraqi Troops Reported To Infiltrate Kuwait

KUWAIT, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Iraqi troops have infiltrated more than two kilometers inside Kuwait territory and set up military installations, the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amm said yesterday.

The reported action may force Kuwait to suspend its financial and military aid to Egypt and Syria and divert it to face the Iraqi threat, the newspaper said.

Amid a spate of rumors of rightist plotting, the Communist party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement said they had indications that "reactionary" forces were preparing a new uprising. The charges unsettled center and center-right forces, which feared efforts to discredit them.

The political strains are occurring at a time of severe economic problems—inflation, unemployment, a payments deficit and a business slowdown. There also are decolonization problems in Mozambique and Angola.

A transition government with black national participation has been formed in Mozambique but has been hampered by riots and near collapse of the economy. In Angola, the decolonization process is stalled, with liberation forces in discord and open fighting among blacks and between blacks and whites.

Bikini Natives Coming Home Slowly After 28-Year Exile

By David Lamb

MAJURO, Micronesia, Dec. 2.—The Bikini Islanders, the first peacetime victims of the atomic age, are coming home. They are returning, amid some controversy, to many uncertainties.

Thus far, only 97 of the 752 residents of the Marshall Islands who claim land rights in Bikini have trickled home. Others wait further compensation from the United States. Some fear that radiation levels are not safe. A few have permanently abandoned their lovely atoll that was devastated by nuclear-bomb tests.

Bikini entered history in 1946 when the United States decided that the 43-acre atoll was a convenient and suitable location for testing atomic weapons. The 166 Bikinians living there were asked to leave and, after a history of obedient servitude to the Spanish, Germans, Japanese and Americans, they complied quietly.

That same year the atomic-bomb tests Able and Baker were held on Bikini, 500 miles northwest of Majuro. Eight years later, the United States exploded the first hydrogen bomb on another atoll, Eniwetok, 250 miles to the west. Tests continued through 1962.

Resettlement

The Bikinians, meanwhile, were resettled on Rongerik, an atoll whose 17 islands contain barely half a square mile of dry land. The soil contained insufficient food and water. In 1968, the Bikinians were moved to a temporary tent city on Kwajalein Island and in November to another island, Kili.

Unfortunately, Kili was a mistake, too. Lacking a lagoon or protected anchorage, it was isolated and often short of food. The United States gave a 50-foot schooner to the resettled Bikinians to make supply runs to other islands but it was destroyed in rough surf due to mis-handling by an inexperienced crew. A second schooner was destroyed in a typhoon several years later. The typhoon also flooded the island with salt water, destroying the vegetation.

It was not until 1966 that the displaced Bikinians received their first compensation from the United States—\$325,000—and not until 1968 that they received the word that they had awaited for 22 years: Bikini, said President Lyndon Johnson, was no longer needed for nuclear weapons test-

Obituaries
Sylvia Kekkonen, 74, Novelist
And Wife of Finnish President

HELSINKI, Dec. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Sylvia Kekkonen, 74, wife of President Urho Kekkonen, died today in the Helsinki University hospital of a heart attack, the Finnish radio announced.

The radio then played solemn music and flags at official buildings were lowered to half staff.

A novelist in later years, she had married Mr. Kekkonen in 1936 and in 1938 gave birth to their twin sons, Matti and Taneli.

She became Finland's first lady in 1956 when her husband was elected president. Two years later, despite a busy official schedule, she finished her first novel, "Amalia." A portrait of a Finnish farmer's wife, it has been translated into seven languages.

For several years before the heart attack she had been suffering from rheumatism. She last appeared in public in September, during the official visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

Dr. Emmett Holt Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Dr. L. Emmett Holt Jr., 79, an internationally renowned pediatrician who expanded the pediatrics department of the New York University School of Medicine into a major research center, died Saturday at his home in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He had retired in 1960 after 16 years as chief of the NYU department.

Many of Dr. Holt's research achievements involved technical matters reported only in professional journals, but he attained page-one newspaper coverage in 1963 when he reported startling results of a two-year study—that even delicate premature babies did just as well on cold milk out of the refrigerator as on bottles carefully warmed to body temperature.

For many years he contributed articles in layman's language to Good Housekeeping magazine. But he made his most significant contribution to child care in 1943 when he revised, enlarged and reissued "Holt's Care and Feeding of Children," a mother's handbook originally published at the turn of the century by his father, who was regarded as a pioneer

in the development of pediatrics in the United States.

Dr. Holt, a native New Yorker, graduated from Harvard in 1914, received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1920 and by years later joined its pediatric staff, staying there for 22 years. He was widely known for efforts to improve nutrition at child care throughout the war, one of his major concerns being the care of Palestinian refugee children. As the founder in 1932 of American Joint East Rehabilitation, Inc., he made annual trips to the area.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, 66, political leader and one of India's most prominent women, died yesterday of a heart attack. Mrs. Kripalani worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian independence struggle that led to independence in 1947. She served as chief minister of UP Pradesh, the top elected office of the state.

She spent most of her career in the Congress party of Nehru and his daughter, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But in the party split in 1969, she joined the opposition wing opposed to Mr. Gandhi.

Mrs. Basil Rathbone

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Mrs. Ouida Berge Rathbone, 88, a writer for stage and screen as well as an actress and theatrical agent, died Friday in hospital here. She was the widow of the actor Basil Rathbone.

Leon A. Makielski

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2 (UPI).—Leon A. Makielski, 86, widely known portrait painter, died Saturday at his home. He produced more than 2,000 portraits, including one of the poet Robert Frost while Frost was in residence at the University of Michigan.

Gen. Roscoe Cartwright

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Retired Brig. Gen. Roscoe Cartwright, 85, one of the Army's senior black officers, was killed in the Trans World Airlines plane that crashed in Virginia yesterday, a Pentagon spokesman said. He began his Army career January, 1941, and retired September.

Frederick T. Merrill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Frederick Thayer Merrill, 66, of County Waterbury, Conn., died Saturday. He was a U.S. Army Reserve officer and former chief of affairs in Bucharest, died in nearby Arlington, Va., Saturday of a heart attack. He had served as director of the East-West contacts staff of the State Department from 1956 to 1960.

Max Weber

BERN, Dec. 2 (AP).—Max Weber, 76, who was Swissland finance minister from 1951 to 1963, died here today.

Court-Martial Set For 2 of 22 GIs In Berlin Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. Army's Berlin Command today recommended that two of soldiers who refused to work for 24-hour period one week ago be tried by special court-martial. The Army said that the Berlin Command offered the 20 of strikers nonjudicial punishment. A Berlin Command spokesman said that by this evening, none of the 20 had rejected nonjudicial punishment in favor of a court-martial.

The 22 are assigned Battery C, 94th Artillery. They were charged with disobeying lawful order of a commissioned officer.

The 23 soldiers said that they had begun a strike in order to force the Army to accept 15 demands for greater self-determination. After the inspectors interviewed the men, they drew the demand that they be empowered to veto appointments of all officers to their unit. They then returned to work pending the Army's reply to their demands.

French Report Arms Sales Rise

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—France got a record 15 billion francs (\$2 billion) in weapons orders from foreign countries this year, a newspaper Le Monde reports. This compared with 9.5 billion francs (\$1.5 billion) worth of orders in 1973.

Actual deliveries of weapons to foreign customers this year amounted to 10 billion francs (\$1.3 billion), Le Monde said. "It is about one-fifth of the cost of oil to be imported next year," the newspaper noted.

Le Monde did not name any of the countries that placed orders this year. Previous reports spoke of sizable purchases by oil-producing Arab countries and Latin American nations.

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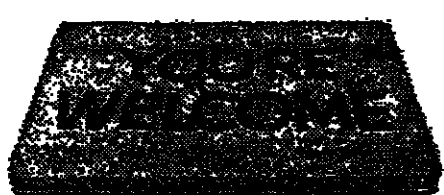
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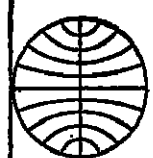
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Man Charged in Bombing Not Named

U.K. Court Breaks Precedent in IRA Case

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—A man charged today with the murder of a member of the Women's Army Corps who was one of five persons killed in a pub explosion in October. Officials at the man's name secret.

The British Law Society and National Council for Civil Liberties said that they had never heard of a case before in which

a defendant's name had been kept secret during an open court hearing, Reuters reported.

"We have other people to arrest—violent men. And I don't want to complicate security," the local police chief told newsmen afterward, when they said there were misgivings among some lawyers.

The man was one of 20 persons who have been charged with

causing bomb blasts in British cities in a wave of violence linked to the sectarian war in Northern Ireland.

The unnamed man was charged with the murder of Caroline Slater, an 18-year-old private in the WRAC. She was in the Horse and Groom Pub in Guildford, 30 miles from London, when the bomb exploded.

Police ringed the court as the man, in his 20s, was ordered held three days pending further police inquiries into the case.

Emergency Laws

The charges were made four days after Parliament passed emergency laws to combat a surge of terrorism that has caused the death of 27 persons in the last two months.

In Birmingham, where explosions in two bars killed 20 persons 11 days ago, two more Irishmen were ordered held until Thursday on bomb charges. This brought to 18 the number held in connection with blasts in the Midlands region during the last year.

The new emergency law banned the Irish Republican Army in Britain, empowered police to arrest and detain for up to seven days suspected terrorists and to deport undesirable to Ireland.

The IRA, already banned in Ireland, is waging a campaign of violence to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and to unite the mainly Protestant province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic. More than a thousand persons have died since the strife began in 1969.

Important Breakthrough

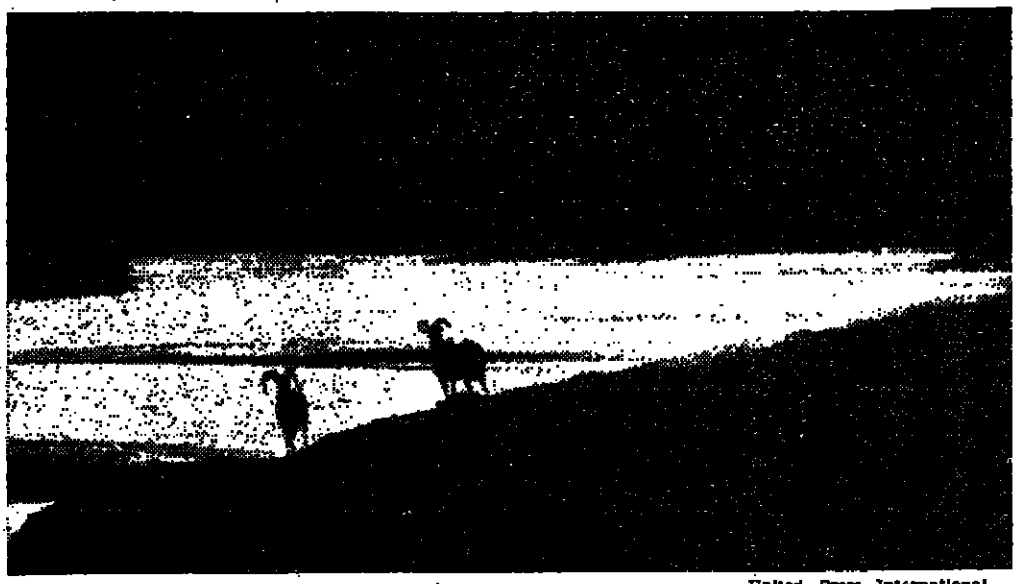
In Northern Ireland, security forces arrested 18 persons yesterday in what a military spokesman described as "an important breakthrough" on sectarian assassinations in the last two months involving extremist Catholics and Protestants.

In London's Brixton Jail, Dolours and Marion Price, the Irish sisters jailed for life for setting off bombs in the British capital, ended a hunger strike they began Friday to protest the government's measures.

Blast Kills Expert

HELFEST, Dec. 2 (AP).—A British Army bomb disposal expert was killed in Northern Ireland today when a charge planted in a butter churn exploded in his face as he tried to defuse it.

The expert died instantly in the blast at the village of Gortmullan, a few yards from Ulster's frontier with the Irish Republic. Army sources said that the bomb probably was detonated by IRA guerrillas hidden across the border.



STUDY IN TRANQUILITY—Two Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep standing silhouetted against Flathead Lake, illuminated by a setting sun near Polson, Mont.

U.S. Instrument Also Used in Surgery

New Device Used to Detect Rectal Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Cancer of the colon and rectum is often called "the cancer nobody talks about." It might also be called the cancer that little is known about. Yet, it is the most common life-threatening cancer in the United States today, and a means of preventing most fatal cases has been available for nearly 50 years.

This method, examination by proctosigmoidoscopy (procto for short), enabled a doctor to see into the last 12 inches of the bowel, where two-thirds of colorectal cancers arise.

Dr. Victor Gilbertsen, who heads the Cancer Detection Center at the University of Minnesota, found in a study of 85,000 proctosigmoidoscopies that, if polyps are discovered and removed surgically, four out of five patients who would otherwise have developed bowel cancer never get it.

Painless Removal

Last week, a New York physician described another advance against this disease—examination by means of a flexible instrument through which a doctor can see the full six feet of the large intestine and through which most polyps can be removed safely and painlessly without an anesthetic.

Using the device, called a colonoscope, Dr. William Wolff, chairman of surgery at Beth Israel Medical Center, said that he and his colleagues had examined more than 7,000 patients and removed more than 3,000 polyps and in only one case did a serious complication develop.

He said his work clearly

demonstrated that practically all cancers of the colon and rectum begin as polyps, which are considered benign tumors. This is not to say that all polyps will eventually become cancerous, but that a person with polyps has a greater-than-average risk of developing bowel cancer. About 10 per cent of polyps have malignant potential, Dr. Wolff has found.

Dr. Wolff told the National Conference on Cancer Management, held here last week, that preventing bowel cancer is particularly important in view of the limited progress that has been made in saving the lives of those afflicted with the disease.

60-Per-Cent Toll

This year, about 98,000 Americans will be diagnosed as having bowel cancer (lung cancer is more common in men and breast cancer more common in women, but this is the most common serious cancer striking both sexes). According to current survival data, 60 per cent of the 98,000 will die of the disease within five years.

Dr. Gilbertsen reports that when detected and treated as a premalignant or early malignant polyp before the cancer has invaded the bowel wall, only local surgery is needed in the vast

majority of cases and the cure rate is virtually 100 per cent. But, he adds, the proctosigmoidoscopy—the most common method of detecting these early cancers—is included by only a small minority of physicians as a part of a regular checkup.

The flexible colonoscope is a space-age refinement of the rigid proctosigmoidoscope. The new instrument contains a fiberoptic light source that literally enables one to see around corners. A knife-like tool at the far end can be manipulated from the outside.

Thus, a doctor can see any abnormalities along the full length of the bowel and can perform a biopsy or remove potentially dangerous polyps. Dr. Wolff said that, as a precaution, the procedure is currently done only in the hospital until more is known about possible hazards and until doctors develop full expertise.

Mild Sedative

He said, however, that the patient rarely requires more than a mild sedative and that most patients find it less uncomfortable than a procto.

"This is a lot less traumatic and less expensive than the abdominal surgery that is usually done to remove polyps," he remarked. He said that many medical centers around the country were currently using the colonoscope.

Although the colonoscope is a potential means of screening persons for bowel cancer, Dr. Wolff recommended that, at this point, colonoscopic screening be limited to "high-risk" persons—those who have had polyps or colon cancer and those with a family history of the disease.

23 Foreign Newsmen Listed As Still Missing in Cambodia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Twenty-three foreign journalists are still missing and unaccounted for in Cambodia.

As the war here nears the end of its fifth year, no conclusive evidence has yet emerged of their whereabouts or their fate although a number of sightings of men in captivity described as journalists have been reported.

Most of the newsmen disappeared or were captured by anti-government troops in the early months of the war, in the spring of 1970, but three more have joined the missing in the last year or so.

All attempts to get information from the anti-government forces about what happened to these men or to secure the freedom of those who may still be alive have been fruitless.

Queries Referred

The North Vietnamese—who have never admitted the presence of their troops in Cambodia, even though some of the journalists were known to have been captured by their soldiers—have stuck to their position that this matter has nothing to do with them and have referred all queries to the opposing Cambodian forces.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian chief of state now living in exile in Peking as the titular but seemingly powerless leader of the insurgents, has expressed concern about the captive journalists. His public remarks may have benefited some newsmen who were released after capture early in the war. But he has never provided any information about the 23 still missing.

Journalists' committees have been formed in the United States and France to press the Communists for information. News organizations in Japan have also been active. Representations have been made to the Communists openly and quietly, by government officials and private persons, but nothing definitive has been learned.

Those persons here in Phnom Penh who keep in close touch with the situation say they have not given up hope that some of the journalists—and even possibly some American military men—may still be alive in insurgent prison camps. But these sources say their information is still not conclusive and that they, therefore, do not want to raise false hopes.

The American Embassy acknowledges that it checks out every report it gets of an alleged sighting of a captured journalist or foreigner. It says it would comment if it had any sure information.

Among the 23 missing journal-

ists are four Americans, eight Japanese, six Frenchmen, a West German, an Austrian, a Swiss, an Australian and a Canadian.

4 Americans

In addition, there is one journalist missing in South Vietnam—Alexander Shminkin, an American stringer for Newsweek magazine who came under Communist fire north of Hue in July, 1972.

The four Americans missing in Cambodia are Sean Flynn, a free-lance photographer on assignment for Time magazine; Dana Stone, a free-lance cameraman on assignment for CBS News; Welles Hansen, a correspondent for NBC News, and Terry Reynolds, on assignment for UPI. All but Mr. Reynolds, who was captured in 1972, were taken prisoner in the spring of 1970.

There are reports that some international organizations in Phnom Penh have made contacts with the insurgents, who are collectively known as the Khmer Rouge, but no information about the missing journalists has developed yet from these sources.

Since the first captures in 1970, there have been periodic reports of sightings of journalists—by a North Vietnamese soldier who detected, by South Vietnamese prisoners of war who were imprisoned in Cambodian camps and released after the 1973 peace agreement, by a Cambodian civilian who was a prisoner of the Khmer Rouge in 1972 and by Cambodian refugees.

Spaniards Reportedly Kill Four Moroccans

RABAT, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Four Moroccans were killed and six were wounded by Spanish Foreign Legion troops at Ceuta Thursday night, the Moroccan opposition daily L'Opinion reported here yesterday.

The paper, published by the Istiqlal party, also reported a clash at Djairia in the Sahara on Nov. 11 when it said 15 Spanish troops and eight "national militants" were killed. Three of the latter were taken prisoner and later shot, the paper said.

Spanish-held Ceuta lies at the tip of northern Morocco. L'Opinion said that customs officers on the frontier between Morocco and Ceuta were recently replaced by Foreign Legion troops.

Colombian Slides Kill 21

BOGOTA, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Twenty-one persons died in two landslides Friday, police said yesterday.

The Ericsson method of quality audit.

There are 70 Ericsson plants in 15 countries. Many of them manufacture identical components for sophisticated telecommunications equipment. Note that word: identical. The part must be compatible no matter whether it was made in Italy, Brazil, Sweden or someplace else. So the quality control organization has to be something special.

An average of one person out of every ten employed at all our plants is engaged in inspection of raw materials, production and deliveries. That is a high percentage, but we consider it necessary for the sophisticated type of equipment we make. However, it still does not assure that the level of quality is the same in all the Group's manufacturing facilities all over the world.

So every plant also employs special quality inspectors who constantly make spot checks on finished products. They use dice, cards or random number tables to select products for a complete checkout according to centrally compiled standard schedules. The checklist for the printed circuit shown on the right, for example, covers about one hundred characteristics.

The reports from all the plants are sent to the Ericsson Quality Audit Centre in Stockholm, Sweden, where they are computer processed. If anything is wrong we can spot it fast and do something about it.

Quality control reports in their turn go to everybody involved in that specific product, whether it be in management, design, laboratory work or production. Including foremen on the shop floor, who pass the word on to their teams. Everybody is kept informed about the results of his work.

All this helps to ensure reliability in manufacture. In fact it is our foremost aid in our quality activities. But quality control does not end there. We also follow up continually component reliability in operation. We run installation checks, functional tests and final checkouts when the customer is actually using the equipment. And follow on with subscriber inspection reports, maintenance reports and operational statistics on exchanges in service.

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Crisis of the Parties

No one would claim that the political mechanisms of the Western democracies are functioning well under the impact of global stagflation. The policies they have evolved to meet this test range from the relatively good in West Germany to the positively bad in Italy, with the great majority in between tending toward Rome's example, rather than that of Bonn's. The governments in every case rest on narrow margins of popular support; in the United States the Republican President represents a minority in the Congress which assembles today. And the party systems on which those governments are at least theoretically based are also in almost universal disarray.

In the United States, for example, the Democrats have won enough seats in both houses of the Congress so they can at least announce that they will not be rubber stamps for the opposition President. They also talk of presenting their own program. But Congress is rather poorly prepared, after a generation of presidential leadership, to assume such a role. In addition the Democrats are split several ways—between new and old members of Congress, between rural conservatives and urban liberals. To create a viable instrument of government out of this melange will require a greater degree of statesmanship and sense of direction than has so far appeared.

Britain's Labor government is at odds with at least a substantial segment of the Labor party, as became quite plain at the party's annual conference last week. Moreover, the tensions that are rising between the government and its most highly organized backers,

the unions, does not promise well for the stability of a cabinet which has only the slimmest of margins in Parliament and the gravest of problems in the national economy. As for France, President Giscard d'Estaing has inherited, in cold political fact, a party system in embryo, and one that could be stillborn if his leadership—which, like that of his predecessors in the Fifth Republic, is highly personal—succumbs to the attacks which have been made upon it from left, right and center in recent weeks. Not a Gaullist, his chief source of support is the Gaullists, and this can be a serious obstacle, especially in the way of an innovative foreign policy.

And the French dilemma over foreign affairs illustrates one of the gravest dangers which party disarray poses for the West. When popularity-based governments are nervous about their popularity, foreign matters are likely to suffer most, whether through Gaullist dislike of overtures toward Europe and America, Labor party mistrust of the Common Market, or the residual isolationism which so frequently emerges in the United States.

The parlous state of political parties in the West (and in Japan) is, of course, a symptom rather than a cause, reflecting the gravity of the problems confronting the industrialized countries and the lack of the kind of leadership that could galvanize support for positive programs to meet them. Unless and until such leadership emerges, the danger that the West will try to muddle through a situation that demands much more forethought and action is real and serious.

Ulster Imperatives

The killing of 20 persons and wounding of nearly 200 in terror bombings of Birmingham pubs has finally brought home the dimensions of the Northern Ireland catastrophe to the people of Britain. Though violence in Ulster has claimed some 1,200 lives in five years, including more than 200 British soldiers, Britons generally and at times even the British government have treated the situation as a nasty nuisance, rather than a problem menacing the whole United Kingdom.

The Birmingham bombs, coming after explosions in the Tower of London, the Palace of Westminster, and the courts, appear to have ended the complacency. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins has now obtained emergency measures from Parliament, including outlawing the Irish Republican Army and giving the police extraordinary powers "unprecedented in peacetime." The government of the Irish Republic has expressed support for Britain's new measures and promised a crackdown of its own on the IRA.

It is not yet clear, however, that the Birmingham tragedy will galvanize fresh political efforts by Prime Minister Wilson's government to arrest the steady drift toward civil war in Ulster. Merlyn Rees, the secretary for Northern Ireland, clings to a leisurely timetable that calls for elections next March to a constitutional convention that will discuss new forms of Ulster provincial government.

But the Ulster crisis will not wait for spring elections and a constitutional convention, even if these devices offered far greater prospects for finding a peaceful solution

than they do. In the present climate, the convention idea seems so remote from practicality that some in Ulster view it as a maneuver by the government to pave the way for a British withdrawal from the province.

This inference is surely false. A withdrawal would ignite full-scale civil war into which the Irish Republic would be drawn and from which Britain could not remain aloof. But if Britain must soldier on in Ulster it must somehow step up the effort to curb the escalating sectarian strife and be willing to impose power-sharing on the Protestant majority. These aims are easy to state and fantastically difficult to carry out; but there are no palatable alternatives.

There is little the U.S. government can do to help; but there is something individual Americans could refrain from doing that would make a solution easier. British and Irish Republic ministers agree that it is mostly the money raised by the IRA in the United States that fuels the terrorism of the IRA Provisionals. On his last visit to America, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald made public pleas for a halt to American funding of the IRA. His pleas deserve to be heeded.

Too many Americans have already been duped into giving money, for what they believe to be legitimate political or humanitarian purposes, that ends up paying for the instruments of death and terror, of maiming and murder, that now unfortunately are almost daily occurrences in the war of Irishmen vs. Irishmen within the United Kingdom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The UNESCO Vote

The Arab bloc and its allies amassed votes of vengeance against Israel in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. At the behest of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel was excluded from UNESCO's regional groups and barred from receiving UNESCO aid. But the people in all the Arab states and indeed in the underdeveloped and developing countries throughout the world will be the main losers from this vindictive play.

While Israel receives a paltry \$28,000 a year for cultural and educational projects, UNESCO provides several millions of dollars for all the Arab lands. To save the Egyptian temples at Abu Simbel, UNESCO donated \$36 million; hundreds of schools have been established by UNESCO for Palestinian refugee children. UNESCO funds a regional science center in Cairo. There is a host of programs in the Middle East to combat illiteracy, conduct scientific and communications experiments, and support scholars and scholarship.

These important programs are now imperiled everywhere. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just approved an

amendment to the foreign aid bill that would cut off a planned \$16-million contribution to UNESCO unless the series of anti-Israel resolutions is repealed. Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., speaking for a unanimous committee, declared that UNESCO had no right to pass political resolutions straying from its humanitarian purposes. The United States now provides 29 per cent of the total budget for UNESCO activities.

This costly "victory" by the PLO has even more far-reaching consequences. Many of the leading philosophers, playwrights and scholars in the world—among them Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Eugene Ionesco of France; Kenneth Arrow, Hans A. Reiche, and Eugene P. Wigner of the United States—have announced that they will no longer lend their talents to UNESCO. Such individuals including Nobel laureates in the arts and sciences, in the past have provided the inspiration and cultural fiber for the international organization. Their services will be lost because of the perversion of UNESCO's fundamental cultural and humanitarian purpose that occurred in the politically motivated Paris action.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 3, 1899
NEW YORK—George Clausen, president of the Park Commission, announced yesterday that he had issued four permits for automobiles to circulate in Central Park. He said more would be issued gradually. Also it was announced that automobiles may run on the southeast drives of Prospect Park.

Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1924
NEW YORK—The coming generation faces the problem of the exhaustion of the domestic oil supply, according to Julian Sears, administrator of the U.S. government geological survey. He said the United States controlled only 18 per cent of the world's oil supply, and was becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources of supply.



The Birth of Another World

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

PARIS—Although the profound transformation of the world, set off by the economic revolution, will be difficult, the necessary transformation of our mental processes will be yet more difficult.

It is urgent that we integrate the new realities of the world as it is into our way of thinking.

1. The first generally accepted notion, at this year's end, is that the main conflict in matters of energy is between the Arab petroleum-producing countries and the big industrial nations which consume it.

The oil-producing states would like to charge the highest possible price (now \$11 a barrel and still rising). Both the price and its constant increase are intolerable to the West, whose main objective would be to lower the basic price for oil to \$7 a barrel—the highest economically acceptable price—and to moderate the increase.

The reality, which is now beginning to surface, is something else again.

Stymied

For the Arabs, the most rational and best use of their petroleum resources does not depend on getting the highest price for oil, nor on its arithmetic computation. If it did, there would result such a rate of inflation, economic stagnation and series of catastrophes (unemployment in the West and Japan and famine in the poorer countries) that the Arab countries would themselves be stymied one way or another.

This has been brought home to several Arab ministers and heads of state, not by Western ambassadors—less yet by threats—but by their own teams of economists and planners, some of whom are the most sophisticated and forward-looking in the world. The optimum price for the producing countries—as a start—is not much more than \$7 a barrel. It is on this seemingly paradoxical reality that France has based its proposal to hold a three-sided conference (not bloc against bloc, as the U.S. proposal would have it) as soon as possible. Mr. Kissinger would prefer to wait until spring so that he can have the time to study the stance of the oil-consuming states before confronting the oil-producing countries.

However, now it begins to be clear that the U.S. petroleum strategy only appears to be to do everything possible to force down the price of petroleum.

2. The Kissinger plan, which combines both the energy issue and its monetary consequences, seems to lead to some form of exploitation of the energy crisis to consolidate the dominant economic position of the United States.

Special Fund

And economically, everything is set up for just that. The greatest part of petrodollars go through the American banking system through the use of U.S. currency. Mr. Kissinger proposes that the West codify and institutionalize the spontaneous reality by setting up a "Special Fund for Financial Products of Petroleum." The Arabs would deposit in the fund most of their income, which would be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. And this fund, controlled by Washington, would lend capital on medium or long term to countries with payment deficits (Japan, Italy, France, Britain, etc.).

Thus, the superiority of the United States would not be limited to industrial technology and systems of security for other modern countries, but would be extended to include their very means of development, their way of life and organization. This would, indeed, be a super-challenge by the United States.

Furthermore, while Mr. Kissinger was working out this financial "rescue" plan, his principal aide, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, was preparing an energy program, which he first disclosed to U.S. economic leaders at a Yale University forum. This program is based on the premise that the specific interest of the United States, in the current world energy situation, is to maintain the price of American oil, as of now, at the higher level, that is, \$11 a barrel.

The Enders plan—since made public—states that the production of energy in the United States (petroleum and other mineral fuels, nuclear power, solar power, methods under development, etc.) will expand much more quickly if the world price of crude petroleum remains at the higher level. It also states that this high price will tend to force consumption down to a degree where the United States, and the United States alone, would be able to balance its payments. It goes on to say that the result of these two phenomena will, within 10 years, not only allow the United States to be independent of energy imports, but also will make it the dominant power on the world energy market.

3. Is this plan the brainchild of a dominant capitalist system? Here again, reality is elsewhere. The first to react violently against this "master plan" were the heads of major private American oil companies. They quickly realized that the plan would lead to a de facto nationalization of energy resources by the U.S. government in a very few years. And this is true.

Faisal's Planners

What it comes to now is that the planners of King Faisal, in whose country lie the largest known reserves of petroleum, want to lower the basic price for oil as soon as possible—and this conforms to the vital interests of Europe as well as the interests of the Arab world.

4. And in Europe also, reality is far from what it appears to be. It is generally agreed that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "sticks" whatever the cost, to the United States and to Mr. Kissinger's policies. And this is what has brought about a series of unfortunate differences between Paris and Bonn.

However, what is really taking place? At a time when all the countries of Europe—largely curtailed in their investment capacities by the "petroleum tax" being paid to the Middle East—seek, quite naturally, to attract home foreign capital—and dollars above all—for long-term investments which would assure them some expansion in spite of their financial straits, it is West Germany that reacts the most violently to this new "American colonization."

On Nov. 27, a private meeting was held in Bonn of industrial and political leaders to discuss controls and limits to be imposed on the development of American multinational firms in West Germany.

At the meeting, Mr. Schmidt and Wolf Mommer, president of the Krupp group, faced, among others, the heads of the following American firms: IBM, NCR, Continental Can, Honeywell, ITT, Mobil Oil and Exxon. And they informed them that a "code of good conduct" for multinational firms in West Germany was necessary and that it would deal with, in part, the rate of their

diversification and diversification within the West German economy and also with their relations, direct or indirect, with the administration on the federal and regional levels.

6. But, at the same time, Paris was to meet the "American challenge" by limiting excesses and setting acceptable norms.

7. As for France, it refused to join the West's energy agency set up at the urging of the United States. This led Mr. Kissinger to consider Mr. Giscard d'Estaing an impatient nationalist. But the truth is that the French President is basically right, even if he did not observe all the diplomatic niceties. If it is in the interest of Europe to have the price of petroleum reduced as soon as possible to the \$7 level—under the threat of severe and immediate unemployment—our allies, objectively, are those Arab leaders free of fanaticism, who agree with this plan for the reasons stated above. And Mr. Kissinger, who we now know is setting up his own, opposite strategy, is not our ally.

Why should it be necessary to prepare a priori a "confrontation" with all the Arab leaders through a long series of negotiations with the United States? Is this really the only and the best solution?

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Peter Lennon

From London:

Tension between Irish and British is at its worst since the IRA bombings of 1939.

LONDON—The development which British politicians feared most has arrived in double harness: full-scale indiscriminate terrorist bombing in Britain, and an incoherent backlash against the Irish community.

Following the carnage in Birmingham 12 days ago, in which 20 people were killed and 183 injured, we have had bombs in London mail boxes and bombs thrown into crowded pubs. Postmen are again refusing to clear packed mailboxes in central London; at Heathrow Airport dogs have been taken off public telephone booths so that parcels cannot be easily concealed there, and when you go into a pub with a parcel or suitcase it is generally searched.

Although the police have operated with remarkable speed, arresting six of the alleged bombers a few hours after the Birmingham explosions, and this weekend rounding up a dozen more suspected of involvement in earlier bombing, this apparent success seems to have done little to soothe the rage of some British people towards the Irish.

Scapgoat

The Irishman, who is as vulnerable to the British as any Briton, has become the scapegoat of the terrorists and of those of Britons who are looking for a scapegoat. A gasoline bomb which burnt down an Irish newsagent's shop last week narrowly missed killing two young children and an old woman who were on the premises. There have been other cases of gasoline bomb attacks on Irish people; of cutting on factory floors between Irish and British workers; and of threats to Irish people. The most illogical case was that of a threat to an Irish nurse.

Despite fervent appeals from British politicians, tension between the Irish and British is at its worst since the 12-month IRA bombing campaign of 1959. At that time there were more than 200 explosions, in the worst of which five people were killed and 12 injured in Coventry. Ironically, it was the catastrophe of war which had led to the tension between the communities. The Irish joined the British Army in large numbers, and they also made their contribution to the war effort in the munitions factories.

The danger now is that 30 years of gradual, peaceful integration of the Irish into British life will be shattered again for a generation. This time the Irish had succeeded in putting down deep roots in Britain. There are nearly one million of Irish birth and five times that number of Irish descent. In the past 20 years the Irishman's situation in Britain has undergone a change which has proceeded largely unnoticed by the British. Indeed it has gone largely unmentioned by journalists, with the exception of an excellent book by Kevin O'Connor, "The Irish in Britain," published two years ago.

In the late 1940s and 1950s the Irish who emigrated to Britain from the economically depressed Irish Republic still conformed very largely to the type of unskilled laborer or uneducated serving maid which had been typical since the first great exodus during the famine years of the 1840s. Discriminated against in jobs and lodging houses, where the

notorious signs "No Irish Need Apply" were still common into the 1940s, the Irish kept together and still nourished a woolly allegiance to the motherland. But in the 1950s a fundamental political change took place. Nationalism began to die out, not killed by the British, but vitiated by the disillusioning reality of the republic which offered little true social equality and almost no social security.

This was further emphasized by the change of Irish policy in the prosperous 1960s. The republican government went after industrial growth and quietly shelved divisive preoccupations such as the anti-partition movement. The Irish in Britain were, in general, only too glad to be rid of the old sterile obsessions. Despite the persistent wish of the British popular press to maintain the myth of the wild and at that time "amusing" revolutionary, many Irish people had the legitimate aspiration of integrating totally with the British. By the 1960s the hard hat had faded into the pub landlord; the laborer into a construction company owner; Ireland began to export a "better quality" emigrant: doctors, business executives and computer experts. The Irish went into local politics on a large scale. They deliberately played down their Irishness. They were not concerned with Northern Ireland, but with issues which preoccupied all British people: housing and education, for example.

They reached the peak of their political integration during the Labor government of 1966-1970 when of the 363 Labor members of Parliament 35 were of immigrant Irish descent. While they had traditionally voted Labor in reaction against the upper-class image of the Tories, in 1970 an Irish Conservative association was started. The Irish were well on their way to total integration.

The resurgence of the Northern Ireland problem in 1968 had little effect on the community. But a more direct involvement, and the first signs of backlash came following the shooting of 13 civilians by a parachute company in Londonderry in January, 1972, and a bungled republican bomb attack on the parachute brigade headquarters in Alder shot by the IRA a few weeks later. Five women cleaners, a priest and a gardener were killed.

Although a number of Irish political groups sprang up in Britain from 1969 on they succeeded in recruiting comparatively few active members, although their concern was more with civil rights than with extremism.

The only way the majority of Irish in Britain would become involved in republicanism again would be if they were forced into it. If they are excluded, discriminated against and made suspect they would be left with little choice. What might happen here is what happened in the Catholic communities of Londonderry and Belfast. The danger is that the Irish in Britain too may begin to feel that if they, honest, hardworking and law-abiding citizens, who abhor the violence as much as anyone, are made to feel like the enemy they may begin to give passive support to the terrorists. Then the British authorities, British people (and the Irish community) would have a horrendous problem on their hands.

ESTHER DELCOURT.

Letters

Too Far?

There has been much talk regarding the abuses of the press on such things as poor reporting and reporting which distorts the facts. An article by Stewart Hensley (ET, Nov. 12) is a prime example of poor reporting and distortion of the facts.

Mr. Hensley's article has the headline, "Kissinger Wants Foreign Policy Hard-Headed and Cold-Blooded." But in reading beyond the headline, what Mr. Kissinger said and wants to do, to quote the article, is for all Foreign Service officers "to report not only what people say, but what they mean, and to do so on a basis of hard-headed, cold-blooded evaluation of what the situation requires" rather than to simply report what was going on as in past situations.

For Foreign Service officers to size up a particular situation and then to appraise their superiors in Washington of their objective, hardline evaluation is certainly a far cry from the implementation by our State Department of a

"hard-headed and cold-blooded" foreign policy. FREDERICK A. SEIB, Locarno, Switzerland.

Fasting to Feed

"In order to gain a sense of the reality of hunger," an American food relief organization suggests "that Americans fast today." (N.Y. Times editorial, ET, Nov. 21).

It might be a good idea for people of all nationalities (not only Americans) who habitually eat too much to use their imaginations more fully. For example: By placing oneself mentally and spiritually in the position of a person dying of starvation, one automatically loses one's appetite! In that way, fasting to help feed the starved populations of the world would no longer constitute "an abstraction" nor would it require any "self-sacrifice"; it would simply be a more sincere expression of human solidarity—"A Dream About the Impossible" (Victor Zorza, ET, Nov. 21) come true.

ESTHER DELCOURT.

If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

At Mercedes-Benz we can't change people. We can't do anything about the roads. But we can and do design cars to be as safe as possible.

As a driver you want to show consideration on the road. We build the cars to back that up.

A driver is far more complex than his car.

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

Our first principle:
A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

Our second principle:
Cut down noise and you cut down tension.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

Our third principle:
It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things—they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

Our fourth principle:
A comfortable driver is a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all controls and

instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

Driving a car that's short on space isn't just tiring—being cooped up can be emotionally unsettling too. And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

Our fifth principle:
A better car is the best value.

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.

Technics can be human.
Mercedes proves it.



Mercedes-Benz



FASHION

The Art of Using Eastern Fabrics for Western Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Indian fabrics are usually superb—the subtle colors are poetic and the pattern-on-pattern work does credit to the instinctive color sense of India.

Jean Muir knows it well. She has a collection made from Indian fabrics—on the prettiest around. But people who dabble in Indian fashion usually fail. They either go in for a terribly Indian and terribly costume look or they try to imitate Western styles and end up with second best.

That is why a new effort in using Indian fabrics, a success both from a fashion and price

point of view, is so rewarding. It comes from an American couple, Alice and John Pole, who have set up quarters in one of the most picturesque sections of Paris, Cour de Commerce Arrière (at 50 Rue St. André des Arts), Paris 6. They started across the passage with a decor shop, Troubadour. "I did a lot of designing of carpets and bedcovers which are made exclusively for us in Spain," said Mrs. Pole. "I loved their fabrics and workmanship but the colors were too bright for Paris and their designs frankly dull."

"I personally have a great love for Persian art," she added, "and Persian carpets, are, of course, the most beautiful in the world. So, getting inspiration from Persian carpets, I designed those new Spanish ones."

Another Store

But after a while, Mrs. Pole felt like trying her hand at other things. "I've done work for the theater, sets and costumes," she said, "and I love to work with clothes, especially very romantic ones. So, Mrs. Pole opened Shana, across from Troubadour, a year ago. "I also got some beautiful fabrics from Afghanistan," she said, "and that got me very interested."

The result is a wonderful selection of both Afghan and Indian-inspired at-home dresses and coats.

Most clothes are made in Paris but Mrs. Pole has done an excellent job of selection by going straight to Jaipur, where she dealt directly with a distributing agent. Her clothes are beautifully made and have just the right dose of Indian flavor. The shapes are simple and she has wisely stuck to cottons. There is a V-neck long dress, with quilted top and festive hem and cuffs, with a gold thread mixed cut in with the beautiful paisley cotton. Then there is a long skirt, blouse and vest, the latter in a solid color and trimmed with the same paisley as the skirt. Chalek skirts, usually big and bulky, have are light and pretty because, though quilted, they are also made of soft cotton voile. To go with them Mrs. Pole



A Pole dress with quilted bodice, made of Indian fabric.

has done a range of simple, slightly Victorian blouses with ruffles at the neck.

Although most of her dresses are made of handwoven fabrics and have exquisite workmanship (one Afghan dress has 42 hand-made gilt buttons), the prices are amazingly low: 269 francs for a skirt, 569 francs for a dress. Mrs. Pole apologizes for the most expensive dress in the shop: 980 francs.

For women who can wear bold styles, Mrs. Pole also offers rich striped silk coats from Afghanistan which she refines and restyles into elegant evening coats. She also has a couple of short, cut coats of rough, handwoven wool encrusted with multi-colored flower embroidery and mirrors that would look great over simple slacks and a turtleneck sweater.

There is also a selection of silver Afghan jewelry. But the hats, gaudy little pill boxes, somehow do not make the grade. "I honestly don't know what to do with them," said Mrs. Pole, who has hidden them in a closet.

When sweet Molly Malone, in Dublin's fair city (where girls are so pretty) wheeled her wheelbarrow through streets broad and narrow, crying, "Cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh!" the merchandise she was offering was *Cardium edule*. In her time this was the only shellfish entitled to the name, but the word cockle became attached later not only to all the other species of *Cardium*, of which there are about a hundred, but then to the whole family of *Cardiidae* (made up, as its name indicates, of heart-shaped mollusks); by extension to almost any heart-shaped bivalve; and finally to some clams which seem to have been called cockles only for want of another name.

Mary, Mary was so contrary as to have described the ornamental border of her garden as including cockles when in all probability they were the more symmetrical shells of the scallop, but the dictionary now exonerates her by admitting that any shell which resembles the cockle in having fan-shaped radiating ribs, as the scallop has, may justifiably be called a cockle. For that matter the scallop badge on the hat of St. James in Compostela caused it to be called a cockle hat (the origin of "cockle hat"?), but in this case there was probably no intent of designating any particular shellfish by the word, which was simply an Anglicizing of the French word for shell, *coquille*, since the scallop which was St. James's symbol is in French St. James's shell—*coquille St. Jacques*.

Cardium edule, the original cockle, has not, so far as I know, been acclimated in America. Its range in Europe, however, is considerably broader than that often attributed to it, the British Isles—dubious per se, for presumably any food restricted to those islands would have been developed since 8500 BC, before which time the British Isles formed part of the European continent. The cockle is a few million years old, a little too venerable to be an English exclusivity.

Matter of Names

Cardium edule, as a matter of fact, exists on the Atlantic coast of Europe, where it prefers stony habitats. It is what you get when you buy cockles in Paris, though its correct name is *Cardium edule*, stamping it as the heart mollusk: *Buccarde* comes from the

Greek *Bous*, ox, plus *kardia*, heart, and is therefore the ox-heart clam. It is also called the *buccarde soudron*, or simply *soudron*, and the poor man's oyster, a nickname which I take to be complimentary rather than derogatory. I am not sure that the cockle exists on France's Mediterranean coast, for the exact identities of the shellfish of that area are obscured by a use of the word *coque* both local and variable and as loose as that of the English cockle, not unnaturally, since *coque*, like *coquille*, means, fundamentally, simply "shell"—any kind of shell, including eggshells.

Same Genus

The word *coque* has been applied to a great many different shellfish inhabiting all the waters of the world, salt, brackish or even fresh. However, it is probable that there is a French Mediterranean *coque*, for on the other side of that sea North Africa has a mollusk which it calls *coque* in French and *coque* in English, which, if not precisely *Cardium edule*, at least belongs to the same genus. Also the Adriatic shellfish called *coque de mare* or *coque de mer* (sea water) or *coque de mer* (sea water) is *Cardium edule*. Indeed the true cockle has ventured far beyond the Mediterranean, for the paleontologists tell us that it reached the Caspian from the Black Sea in the late Quaternary, which would be within the past million years; the prehistoric area of the Caspian, then much larger than it is now, has been mapped by means of fossil shells of *Cardium edule* found on what is now dry land. I have read that the tiny *Isopys* of India is a very small cockle, but it is doubtful whether it should even be attributed to the *Cardium* genus.

In America the different clams called cockles, with more or less justification, are more numerous on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic, and on the latter, contrary to the general rule, the shellfish living in cold water are tastier than those from warmer seas, the most interesting species are found to the south. Particularly abundant in Florida, though present elsewhere from Cape Hatteras to Mexico, is the giant Atlantic cockle, *Pitar* *rostratus*, which exceeds 5 inches by 4 in size. It is tasty, even a little too much so for some fanciers, who find it on the strong side, but it is excellent

in chowder or cooked, stuffed. Also found in Florida and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico is the smaller (three inches by two) prickly cockle, *Trachycardium eymontianum*, also at its best in chowder or stuffed.

On the Pacific coast the basket cockle, *Chione caudata*, offers itself to the clam hunter with suicidal generosity all the way from Alaska to Lower California; it is best in the Puget Sound area. Basket cockles lie temptingly half-buried in the sand, or even completely out of it. All you have to do is pick them up. Having no siphon tubes to maintain contact with the surface, they can't burrow. They present themselves obligingly when they have reached a satisfactorily edible size, about three inches long.

Right for Eating

This is because they remain in the sea until they are two or three years old; when they emerge they are just right for eating. Their flavor is good, so they tend to be tough, so they had better be chopped or ground for cooking.

The bigger giant Pacific (or spiny) cockle, *Trachycardium quadrangulum*, found from Santa Barbara to southernmost Lower California, until recently little eaten because it lives in relatively deep water, has now become available to scuba divers. This is also true of an even bigger clam (seven inches across), the Pacific egg cockle, *Laevicardium elatum*.

The rock cockle, *Protocardia staminea*, found spottily from Alaska to California, in some areas abundantly enough for commercial exploitation (and also big enough, two to three inches long), sweet and tender, but better cooked than raw, is not a genuine cockle. It is a relative of the clam, of the Atlantic coast, and so are the hard cockles, found from San Pedro to the tip of Lower California. They are sold in the markets of Los Angeles and some other southern Californian cities, where they are favorites for cooking. These are small clams, 1-1/2 to 2 inches long, the biggest being *Chione fuscifraga*, followed by *Chione undulata* and *Chione striatella*. The latter two are not distinguishable from them and neither does the gourmet. The Pacific cockle which least deserves that name is the large (four to five inches) sea cockle, *Amantia callosa*, which does not resemble

the others even superficially. It is not particularly plentiful, but is good eating, cooked, when it turns up.

Cockles have considerable nutritional value, though less than oysters or mussels. Persons who keep track of such matters put them down as possessing "stimulating aphrodisiac properties," but pursue the matter no further.

Several English words echo the term cockle, but it is often difficult to determine if it is simply because they stem from the same root as the cockle itself, the French *coquille*. When cockle is a defect in sheep's parchment, in the form of a bulge which looks as if a small sea shell had been inserted beneath its surface, the inventor of the name may have had the cock in mind, for in the days when parchment was familiar the original cockle was two, and it is small enough to have given rise to this analogy. Paper or old "cockle" when they develop wrinkles on drying after have been wet, and this may also be a specific recall of cockles with their wavy radiating ribs. This could also account for phrases like "the cockling was along the shore" and "cockles of fair hair."

Cocklebur, the plant which attaches its seeds to passerby means of its hooked spines, can have been named from this particular shellfish too, since sea cockles are spiny or prickly; that case cockle button, another name for the burdock, should be added to the list of words on attributed to the English language by the cockle. A cockleshell bar could owe this reflection on its flimsiness to the fragility of a shell at all; the cockles of a heart definitely take their name from a different shell: cockle ventricle, means a small shell.

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Rare Bird Dies

MORGES, Switzerland, Dec. (UPI)—The world's last Mauritius kestrel chick has died in an incubator accident, leaving just six of its species left in the World Wildlife Fund's today.

Naples' Week Of Chamber Music

By William Weaver

NAPLES, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Scarlatti Association's International Week of Chamber Music is not a festival in the usual sense. It is a series of master classes, well-known and there is a public concert every night.

But the point of the week is not simply to present a series of compositions. During the day the performers rehearse the evening program and these rehearsals are open to all. So music lovers can wander into one of the handsome rooms of the Villa Pignatelli and watch such artists as violinist Salvatore Accardo, cellist Alain Menuier, bassoon George Zukerman put a piece together, exchanging suggestions, deciding on phrasing, rhythm, a cadenza. It is both instructive and enjoyable.

The fourth "week" ended last night with Schoenberg's "Figured Night," in the original string sextet version: a reading, a moving experience. Day after day 19 musicians who participated in the seven days' music-making are scattered some to other Italian cities, some to Holland, France, England and Canada for engagements.

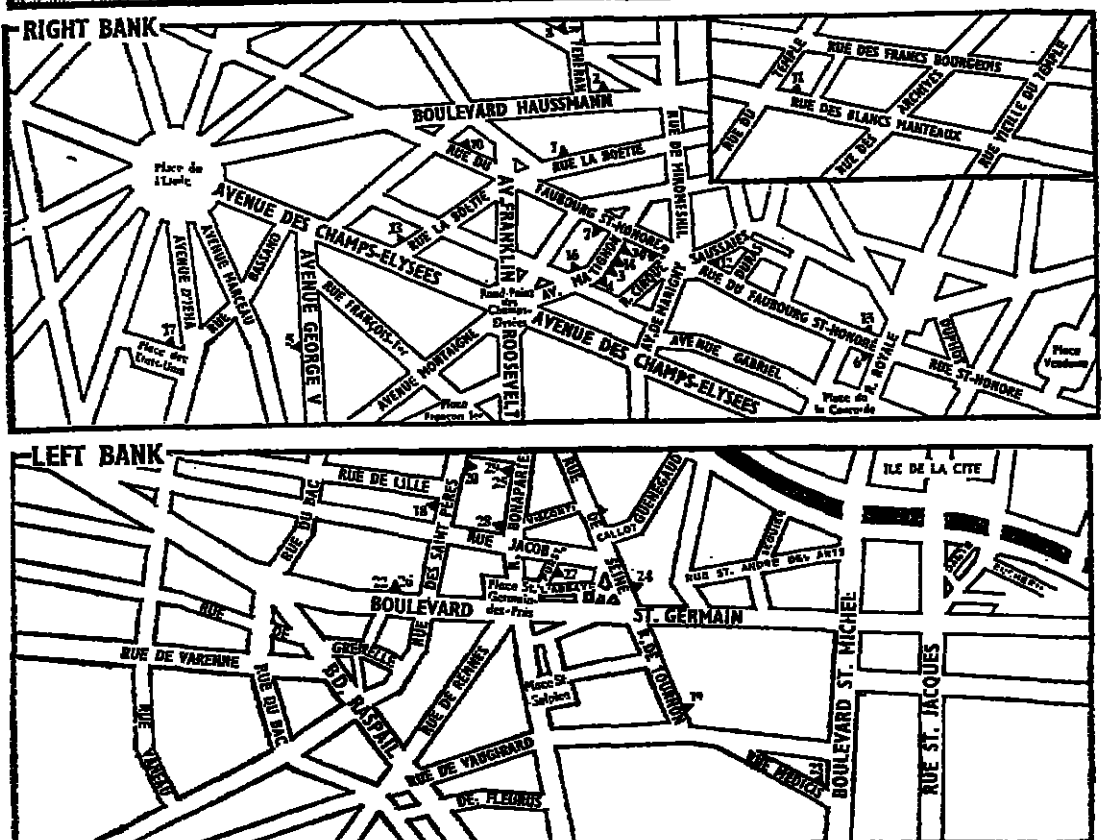
The single out individual performances in what is so obviously a team enterprise is inevitable. It will be hard to forget Bruno Canino's interpretation of the Folia Harpocello Concerto, or the rousing execution of the Schubert Octet by Accardo, fellow violinist Chiantera, Bruno Canino (violin), Roberto de Saran (viola), Roberto de Saran (violin), Donato (clarinet), Zukerman, Luciano Giuliani (French horn). The delicate balance between strings and winds was established and maintained with a gaiety, with its past color beautifully illustrated.

Since last year, the capacious, neo-classical port of the villa has been re-proved—this week's weather a reminder of how necessary it was. The charm of the harbor, no doubt, added an additional year was at least double that of last year. As in the past, the repertoire was varied, stray from the late 18th and 19th century foundation of chamber music literature into earlier periods (Telemann) and later (Schoenberg) and Shostakovich. The presence of more winds lowered further, welcome additions in the program than in years past.

American Indian Art

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—A series of 19th-century American art is to take place tomorrow at 9 p.m. at the Eden Drou 6 Rue Rossini, Paris 9. Auctioneer J.C. Binoche will sell about 10 lots including objects made by Plains and Northwest Coast Indians as well as by Eskimos.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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Manage Brazil Issue Alone

Arabs Take First Step To Own Capital Market

By William Ellington

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—A step toward developing an independent Arab capital market was taken today with the announcement that an all-Arab underwriting syndicate is planning to float a \$25-million, 10-year bond issue by the government of Brazil.

Until now, Arab institutions have either participated in other underwriting syndicates or placed notes denominated in their own currencies. The Brazil issue is the first one denominated in dollars that has omitted underwriters from industrial countries, and could represent the beginning of

West German Payments Gap Wider in Oct.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary surplus of 2.27 billion marks in October, compared with a surplus of 1.75 billion marks in September and a surplus of 3.22 billion marks in October, 1973, the Bundesbank reported.

The basic payments balance, considered the best indicator of the country's payments situation, includes only the current account and long-term capital transactions.

The overall balance, reflecting all payments positions, showed a preliminary October surplus of 185 million marks, compared with a revised deficit of 2.21 billion marks in September and a deficit of 785 million in October, 1973.

The current account, an important indicator within the basic payments balance, showed a preliminary surplus of 2.819 billion marks in October, up from a revised surplus of 1.74 billion in September and a surplus of 1.893 billion in October, 1973.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 549 million marks in October, compared with a revised deficit of 25 million marks in September and a surplus of 1.639 billion in October, 1973.

Short-term capital transactions showed a preliminary deficit of 364 million marks in October, compared with a revised deficit of 2.404 billion in September and a deficit of 4.985 billion in October, 1973.

Overall capital transactions produced a preliminary October deficit of 913 million marks, compared with a revised September deficit of 2.429 billion and a deficit of 3.306 billion a year ago.

Venezuela Plans Take-Over Of Oil Concerns Next Year

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

Venezuela is on the brink of nationalizing its petroleum industry, dominated for many years by foreign firms, especially American.

The nation is the third-largest exporter of oil and supplies the fuel which powers many industries in the United States and heats many American homes.

Sometime next year—the date still has not been set—some 5.4 million acres of land covered by 40-year concessions held by such giants as Croco Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Exxon; Shell de Venezuela, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell, and subsidiaries of Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, Sun and other foreign companies will be owned by the state.

The government also will take over a dozen refineries with total

Capital Outlay Drops in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

Capital spending by British manufacturers fell in the third quarter to £208 million seasonally adjusted, down 3.5 per cent from £217 million in both the first and second quarters.

However, manufacturing investment in the quarter ended Sept. 30 was about 4.5 per cent above the year-earlier figure of £208 million, according to preliminary estimates on capital spending released today by the Department of Industry.

The department also released provisional figures showing a large increase in manufacturers' inventories in the third quarter. The total inventory gain in the manufacturing sector was a seasonally-adjusted £218 million compared with a rise of £138 million in the second quarter and £68 million in the 1973 third quarter.

The key factor in third quarter inventories was the unexpected rise in the stocks of finished goods, which rose £111 million, compared with a rise of £79 million in the second quarter and a decline of £49 million a year earlier.

a switch to innovative international financing business away from such centers as London and New York.

The issue is being managed by a Beirut-based syndicate led by Arab Finance Corp., Kuwait Investment Co. and Intra Investment Co.

The issue has some sophisticated features. Investors will be given the choice of subscribing to either fixed-rate bonds bearing 10.75 per cent or to floating-rate bonds whose semi-annual interest is fixed at 1.5 points above six-month London interbank Euro-dollar interest rates for the first five years and 1.55 points above for the remaining five years.

For either option, sinking fund payments will reduce the average life of the bonds to 6.5 years.

The \$25-million amount will be allocated pro rata, according to the preference of investors when the issue closes in the second week of December.

Japan Sets Guidelines

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (Reuters).

Local banking sources said today the Finance Ministry is vigorously applying a guideline on the rate of interest to be paid by Japanese banks for borrowings on the Eurodollar market.

The banks are being told not to pay more than 0.5 per cent above normal market rates under the guideline in force since Nov. 26, they said.

The move apparently followed growing competition between Japanese banks to borrow from the market for payment of increased crude oil import bills as well as the rolling-over of large amounts of previous borrowings to match long-term lending.

There is nothing to stop banks paying more than 0.5 per cent above normal rates, but this would mean strong criticism from the monetary authorities here, the sources added.

Swiss Bank Tightens Controls On Inflow of Foreign Money

ZURICH, Dec. 2 (Reuters).

The Swiss national bank today took a further move aimed at stemming the flow of foreign funds into Switzerland.

The bank ordered the country's commercial banks to hand over large percentages of any recent increases in non-resident holdings of Swiss francs.

The move immediately stimulated the dollar on European foreign exchange markets—where the American currency last month

took a hammering as dealers rushed into West German marks and Swiss francs.

The Swiss national bank's announcement said that if non-resident Swiss franc balances were now higher than on Oct. 31, the banks must lodge 35.2 per cent of any increases in sight deposits—accounts which can be withdrawn any time—and 26.4 per cent of fixed term deposits.

They will only get the money back when the levels return to those of Oct. 31.

A central bank spokesman said today's move increased the previously-existing levy on increased foreign-owned franc balances from 11.2 per cent on sight deposits and 8.4 per cent on fixed term deposits.

The national bank's action was obviously intended to make Swiss banks reluctant to accept large sums of non-resident foreign funds. Only amounts of more than 50,000 francs (\$17,000) are affected by the ruling.

Speculators Discouraged

Foreign speculators have recently been discouraged from sending their money into Switzerland by the imposition of a 12-per-cent annual levy on non-resident deposits.

Last month, the U.S. and British currencies sank to their lowest ever levels against the franc, largely because of fears of an economic depression in the United States and suggestions that the German mark would be allowed to gain even greater international value.

Following his victory in the December 1973 presidential elections, Mr. Peres promised his 11 million countrymen that his administration would "carefully and responsibly" proceed to nationalize the oil industry within the first two years of his five-year term in office.

The score of foreign oil companies have invested a total of approximately \$4.7 billion in Venezuela's oil industry, which employs about 22,000 persons, all but 800 of them Venezuelans.

Unofficial estimates, allowing for depreciation and amortization, place the companies' net book value at approximately \$1.4 billion.

Venezuela currently exports some 1.5 million barrels a day to the U.S. eastern seaboard for home and industrial consumption. Another 350,000 barrels go to Canada daily and about 270,000 to the countries of the European Common Market. The rest is sold to Latin American neighbors and is used domestically.

Oil earnings this year are officially estimated at more than \$10 billion, triple the amount earned last year.

Mr. Peres has said that the soaring oil income has placed the nation in a position to acquire the technology it requires as well as train Venezuelans at home and abroad to work in the oil industry.



"Pss! We're in a Recession—Pass It On..."

U.S. in a Slump, but What Does It Mean?

By Julius Shiskin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).

According to a recent Louis Harris poll, 65 per cent of the people in the United States think the country is now in a recession. Administration officials have acknowledged that we are in a recession, and most economists and newspaper correspondents now take it for granted.

Supporting this view are the hard facts that the nation's real output has declined for three consecutive quarters and the total unemployment rate has risen for 12 months, from 4.8 to 6 per cent at present.

But there has been little or no discussion of the definition of recession. Generally, the designation of recession periods and the beginning and ending dates established by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research agency, are accepted by both government and private economists.

For more than 50 years, the bureau has studied alternating periods of business expansion and contraction in order to chart their progress, identify cyclical peaks and troughs, and analyze

causes of economic fluctuations.

The bureau has not yet determined that the country is in a recession. On Nov. 1, Geoffrey Moore, director of business cycle studies there, said: "Until the contradictions in the data run their course, I don't think we're able to say we are in a recession."

Mr. Moore has cited such contradictions as the decline in real gross national product through the first three quarters of this year whereas total employment rose about 1 per cent during this period.

The bureau considers a recession to have occurred when there has been an extended, substantial, and widespread decline in aggregate economic activity—or duration, depth, and diffusion.

A rough translation of the bureau's qualitative definition of a recession into a quantitative one, that almost anyone can use, might run like this:

In terms of duration—declines in real GNP for two consecutive quarters and a decline in industrial production over a six-month period.

In terms of depth—a 1.5-per-cent drop in real GNP, a 1.5-per-cent drop in non-agricultural employment, and a two-point rise in unemployment to a level of at least 6 per cent.

In terms of diffusion—a decline in non-agricultural employment in more than 75 per cent of industries, as measured over six-month spans, for six months or longer.

When the criteria listed above are applied to the current situation, we find that about half has been met by the end of the third 1974 quarter—those based upon the declines in out-

put and that based on the level (although not the rise) in unemployment.

While other signs of weakness are appearing, employment has not declined at all. In fact, non-agricultural payroll employment in October was at an all-time high. Further, the percentage of people employed (civilian employment) is higher than in any previous boom.

This explains why the bureau does not now say that the economy is in recession. Later, when revised data for recent months and new data for future months are in, the bureau may conclude that the United States is, in fact, in the early stages of a recession at this time.

Matthews Electric was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 12 3/8, off 1/8.

CNA Financial was also active, slumping 2 to 2 1/2. The Loew's Corp. tender offer for CNA common and preferred expired. Loews closed at 14 5/8, off 5/8.

Hewlett-Packard fell 2 1/2 to 57, Emerson Electric was 25 1/4, down 1 1/4, Perkin-Elmer 17 3/4, off 1 1/4, AMP 26 1/2, down 1 3/8, and Texas Instruments 70 3/4, off 3 3/4. The companies are among those for which Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported a major brokerage firm has lowered its earnings estimates.

Digital Equipment fell 3 5/8 to 55 3/4. Barron's magazine reported that the company could have lower earnings this year.

Eastman Kodak fell 2 5/8 to 62. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported increasing demand for photographic products will continue sluggish until late next year. Polaroid slipped 7/8 to 20 1/4.

Outlays on private construction edged up in October to an adjusted annual rate of \$94.6 billion, up 0.1 per cent from September's \$94.5 billion, although 0.4 per cent below the year-earlier \$103.3 billion.

Public construction ran at an adjusted annual rate of \$38.1 billion, down 1.6 per cent from the month earlier, but 1.8 per cent ahead of the year-earlier rate.

Japanese Reserves Rise

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

Japan's official reserves of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies totaled \$137 billion at the end of November, up \$287 million from the end of October, the Bank of Japan said today. At the end of November 1973, the reserves stood at \$133 billion.

For appropriations to grow (for 1976), there must be evidence of a renewal in consumer spending by the second quarter of next year," he stated.

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Economic Gloom Hits N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).

Continuing depressing news, some actual and some anticipated, combined to drive New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower in subdued trading today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 15.64 points to finish at 603.02, its lowest level since Oct. 8, when it closed at 602.53.

At 3 o'clock the Dow index was down 13.59 points.

Volume totaled 11.14 million shares compared with 7.4 million shares Friday. Declining issues overwhelmed gains about 1,180 to 280.

Mounting concern over signs of the deteriorating U.S. economy and investor uncertainty over whether coal miners will approve or reject a new contract were mainly responsible, brokers said.

Recent bad news—auto makers' layoffs and production cutbacks, a drop in U.S. industrial output, an increase in business failures and inventories, steadily rising prices and indications that interest rate declines may be leveling off—all combined to weigh heavily on the market, brokers said.

Marshall Field fell 3/4 to 14 1/2. The company said there are no signs of a business pick-up in the next few months or longer.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.07 to 62.68. Most active was Bio-Dynamics, which fell 1/4 to 13 1/4.

In Chicago soybean, soybean oil and oats futures prices fell

to allowable limits on the Board of Trade and strongly influenced declines in other commodity futures.

Soybean meal was down \$4 a ton, wheat some 10 cents and corn 3 1/2 cents. The loss in soybeans was 20 cents a bushel, and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in oil.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).

—Total manufacturing industry capital expenditures in the United States rose to another record in the third quarter, but with the oil business excluded they barely got off the ground.

According to a Conference Board survey, the 1,000 largest manufacturers appropriated a seasonally-adjusted \$16.62 billion for capital spending in the third quarter an 8.5-per-cent rise from the revised second-quarter figure.

But without the capacity-short petroleum industry, the third-quarter rise was only 4.6 per cent, and inflation accounted for almost all of the increase, the Conference Board added. The board

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NEW ISSUE

All these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

[illegible]

If you make better ones, they say, the world will bear a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising.

And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the significant Europeans read.

هكذا من الأهل

[illegible]

High	Low	Last Ch'ge	
\$ 13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4— 1/4	400 Koffler

[illegible]

\$ 25 1/4	25	25	—	1 1/2
\$ 7	6 1/2	6 3/4	—	1 1/2
\$ 15	15	15		

16500 Can. Perm	5	16%	16%	16%	-4	1850 Greyhound	5	12	12	-	1010 Pine Point	5	25%	25	25	-16	789 Algonia	5	23%	23%	23%	+4	
16000 Can. Carb	5	14%	10	10	-5	1800 B&E	5	12	12	-15	2000 Basic Ind	5	25	25	25	-16	2436 Can. Pac	5	23%	23%	23%	+4	
12500 Can. Cel	4	10	20	20	-5	1200 Hambro C	5	175	175	-4	3000 Placer	5	15	15	15	-16	788 Bernard	5	20	195	20	-5	
12500 Can. Cel	4	10	20	20	-5	2000 Hawker D	5	410	410	+10	1600 Ore Sturg	5	100	100	100	-16	348 Can. Cement	5	8%	8%	8%	+4	
1400 V Ind. Bank	6	45	45	45	-5	2000 H&W	5	180	180	-10	2000 Reichold	5	19%	19%	19%	+4	975 Can. B&T	5	25%	25	25	-5	
1400 V Ind. Bank	6	45	45	45	-5	1450 H&W	5	155	155	-10	1250 R&D	5	100	100	100	-16	688 Can. Dist	5	100	100	100	-16	
1853 Can. Tire	3	37%	37	37	-10	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	300 Rothman	5	10%	10%	10%	-16	900 F&C Oil	4	140	130	130	-5
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2013 Shell Can	5	10%	10%	10%	-16	125 Impco	5	25%	25%	25%	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	1200 L&H	5	5	5	5	-16	1000 Melton A	5	14	14	14	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2000 S&B	5	5	5	5	-16	1100 Power Cp	5	5%	5%	5%	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	1200 S&B	5	5	5	5	-16	4210 Price Co	5	5%	5%	5%	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2000 S&B	5	5	5	5	-16	400 Rolland A	5	5%	5%	5%	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2000 S&B	5	5	5	5	-16	2000 Price Co	5	5%	5%	5%	-16
300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2000 S&B	5	5	5	5	-16	1300 Zellars	5	5%	5%	5%	-16
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300 C. Utilities	3	25	25	25	-5	1150 Hurw. Co	5	3%	3%	3%	-5	2000 S&											

Banco Popular Español
Announces the opening of

POPULAR ESPAÑOL LIMITED

A new merchant bank in London

Advisory Board

RAFAEL TERMES (Chairman)
Managing Director, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

MARTIN J. BECKWITH
Managing Director, First Chicago Popular S.A.-Madrid

CHRISTIAN H. BOEMERS
Vice-President, The First National Bank of Chicago-London

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Vice-President, The First National Bank of Chicago-London

WILLIAM G. CURRAN
Vice-President, The First National Bank of Chicago-London

JOSE FERNANDEZ
London Representative, Banco Popular Español-London

ARISTOBULO de JUAN
General Manager, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

MARIANO PELAEZ
General Manager, Banco Popular Español-Madrid

ALFREDO JIMENEZ-MILLAS
General Manager, Popular Español Limited-London

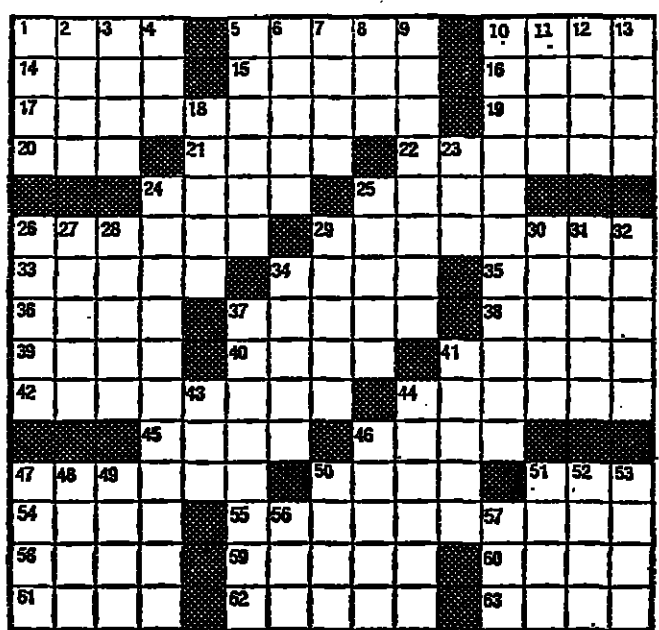
 **Popular Español Limited**

P & O BUILDING, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON EC3N 4QU
TELEPHONE: 01-283 1182 TELEX: 985504

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Kind of tennis
 - Kind of skate
 - Marshes
 - Genus of olives
 - Heart outlet
 - Medieval land holding
 - Norwegian prince in "Hamlet"
 - Split
 - Driving area
 - Beaks
 - Made edging
 - Vehemence
 - Roman historian
 - People in a cast
 - Monotony
 - Solacing word
 - Demolish
 - Kind of type
 - Abbr.
 - Ravens
 - "...amber"
 - Calif. wine center
 - Baseball brother
 - Hoary
 - Station
 - Plant derivatives
 - Words by painter Albrecht
- DOWN**
- Land measures
 - Confining
 - day (modern)
 - Lighten
 - Dandy
 - Miss Adams
 - Notation in 1812
 - "The Decline and..."
 - Hard baseball drive
 - Waterless
 - Deuce's follower
 - Chemical suffix
 - Cats and dogs
 - 1 Necktie stroke
 - Century plant
 - "T-I-C" king
 - King Cole
 - Chair workers
 - Stamp-collecting
 - Miscalculates
 - loss
 - TV-watching
 - Rams' rivals
 - Blue-pencil
 - Church area
 - Vehicle
 - Toughen
 - Sanitation
 - Luckily
 - Loafed
 - Reference book
 - Conception's land
 - Part of a joint
 - Relief-pitchers' goals
 - Storehouse
 - Flavor
 - Nickname of Cards' Marty
 - Marion
 - Frenzies
 - Insect found near ponds or lakes
 - Beach hills
 - Anger
 - Streetcar name
 - Eucharistic plate
 - Kind of turn or over
 - Hebrew month
 - Man-jong piece
 - Aquatic bird
 - Leave out
 - Seed heads
 - Fuel
 - Weaken



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	55	Fair	MADRID	11	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	51	Overcast	MILAN	10	Cloudy
ANKARA	42	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	Cloudy
ATHENS	54	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	Cloudy
BAGDAHD	50	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	Cloudy
BERLIN	50	Rain	NICE	14	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	51	Overcast	OSLO	10	Fog
BUDAPEST	50	Cloudy	PARIS	10	Cloudy
CAIRO	51	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	Rain
CASABLANCA	51	Cloudy	ROME	14	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	Fog	STOCKHOLM	4	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	5	Fair
DUBLIN	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	13	Fair
EDINBURGH	51	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	Cloudy
FLORENCE	51	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	51	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	Cloudy
GENEVA	50	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	Overcast
HELSINKI	48	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	50	Cloudy			
LAS PALMAS	51	Fair			
LONDON	51	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	51	Smog			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada: 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.	
(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.25
(w) Am. Express Ind. Fund	\$5.25
(i) Apollo (Europe) Ind. Fund	\$5.25
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$5.25
(w) Austral. Ind. Fund	\$5.25
(w) Austral. Selection Fund	\$5.25
AUSTRALIAN INT'L. MOVIE CORP.	
(w) Fund of Australia	Aus\$48.48
(w) Prop. Bonds Ind. Fund	Aus\$2.75
(w) Prop. Bonds Ind. Fund	Aus\$8.48
BAKER, Julius & Co.	
(d) Barbond	\$573.40
(d) Bonbar	\$570.15
(d) Bonbar	\$570.15
(d) Stockbar	\$570.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$10.01
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$10.02
(w) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	\$4.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
(w) Capital Ind. Fund	\$10.44
(w) Capital Ind. Fund	\$10.12
(d) Capital Realists	LF904
(i) Cleveland Osborne Fd.	\$668.12
(w) Conv. Fd. Ind. A. Corp.	\$5.25
(w) Conv. Fd. Ind. A. Corp.	\$5.27
(w) Conv. Fd. Ind. A. Corp.	\$5.77
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Canad.	\$5515.00
(d) Canad. Fund	\$555.73
(d) C. Funds Ind.	\$557.25
(d) Europ. Ind.	\$556.00
(d) Europ. Ind.	\$557.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	\$4.12
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT	
(w) Capital Ind. Fund	\$10.44
(w) Capital Ind. Fund	\$10.44
(w) Capital Ind. Fund	\$10.44
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